

WANTED: A COMMUNITY SPIRIT

In the last issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE we noted the fact that Norfolk's Negro population had reached 55,868. That number constitutes a good size city in itself and should show some activities that in the concrete are worth while and mean something to the community of which 55,868 people are a part. It is true that we have our "splendid homes, churches, schools, business enterprises and uplift organizations," also noted in our article last week, but there is something lamentably lacking. Is it not the want of a Community Spirit.

A "community spirit" may be variously defined. For the sake of brevity let us assume that it means that everybody in the community decides that "we'll all go forward together." It means that nobody will hinder any movement so long as that movement is for the good of the whole community. It means that no individual or group of individuals shall hinder the progress of any legitimate business enterprise conducted by another individual or group of individuals by unfair and unjust processes of trade competition. It means that everybody shall exercise a spirit of tolerance toward the weaknesses and shortcomings of our business enterprises, our schools, churches, uplift and welfare organizations, and all movements that are intended for the good of the whole community, or that add to the sum total of community progress. It means that everybody shall "pull" for everything that will add to the growth and prosperity of the community.

A community whose leadership is at loggerheads over fundamental needs; whose members are divided into irreconcilable factions; whose religious leaders are out of harmony with its business leaders, and whose every member has decided to "paddle his own canoe," without regard to his neighbor's welfare, is destined to retrograde, to stagnate, to fail, collectively.

We believe that Norfolk is at the threshold of an era of great prosperity. Not the kind of transient and

superficial prosperity that suddenly descended upon the city in the latter days of the late World War, but a permanent, enduring era of opportunity for those wise enough to avail themselves of it. Leading up to cooperative success there are numerous projects that need to be "put over." There are business enterprises that need encouragement; some struggling churches that need assistance; a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. that need refinancing and revitalizing; a Community Health and Thrift Center that needs support; a Travelers Aid and United Charities organizations that are entitled to a much more liberal existence than they are now having, as well as other worthy movements that are essential to a proper functioning community, all of which can be "put over" with ease if Norfolk's 55,868 colored citizens will get the community spirit.

LET'S GO!

COLORED GIRLS OBSERVE LAW

Salvation Army Head Declares Case of Waywardness are Very Rare

That colored girls very rarely get into any trouble that brings them into conflict with the authorities may be news to a great many people, but it is true, nevertheless. This is one of the interesting facts brought out in a discussion of the work of the Salvation Army by Commandant B. L. Phillipson of the Wheeling Corps. The Salvation Army here comes into contact with practically all cases of delinquent girls, as it conducts the county detention home, besides its own emergency department for women and children. In the last three years, only three colored girls have come to the attention of the Army. Commandant Phillipson has no theories as to the cause which brings about this fortunate state of affairs, but the fact remains that it is so.

Its care of women and girls is one of the big and important services which the Salvation Army renders to this community. The Army cooperates with the Day Nursery in numerous cases, providing for the mothers in various ways while the Nursery takes care of the children. When the Y. W. C. A. is filled up, girls applying there are sent to the Army and are given good rooms at a low price. The Red Cross and the Salvation Army co-

operate frequently, as do also the Army and the Associated Charities. There is also valuable cooperation between the Army and the Sisters of St. Joseph, and between the Army and both local hospitals. Besides all these, the Army is always at the service of the general public through its employment bureau, and places numerous women and girls in positions, to the mutual satisfaction of employers and employees. In the working girls home conducted by the Salvation Army, good meals are furnished at a fraction over 19 cents a meal and neat rooms at a low cost.

Following an inspection of its books and a survey of local needs, the Advisory Board, composed of leading Wheeling men and women, has advised a campaign for \$15,000, which will start next Monday and continue for one week.

QUITS THE CENTER



DR. FRANK R. TRIGG

DR. TRIGG RESIGNS CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMUNITY CENTER

Dr. Frank Ryder Trigg, who has for a number of years been chairman of the Community Center and Chief of the Clinic, has offered his resignation from the duties of these positions to take effect January 1, 1924. Dr. Trigg states that he gives to this work with much reluctance, but on account of the demands his general practice in connection with other charitable work in which he is engaged makes up on his time and energy, he is forced to take this step.

When interviewed concerning the matter Dr. Trigg stated with a genuine expression of sincerity, "I give up this work with reluctance; it is very close to my heart; I have been in it since its inception." The resignation of Dr. Trigg as Chairman of the Community Center and Chief of the Clinic is viewed by the general public as a distinct loss to this work and to the community. His work in this capacity has been such as to attract national attention. Altho already enjoying a lucrative general practice among people of all ages, Dr. Trigg gave a special study to the care and treatment of diseases peculiar to children in order that his work at the clinic might be of a more beneficial character in saving to the human race its infants. It is estimated that more than 3,000 children have been treated by him at the clinic and the value of his work in contributing to the preservation of these young life is incalculable. Many mothers of Norfolk among the poor have openly expressed regret at hearing that Dr. Trigg was to discontinue as head of the Community Center Clinic.

Made Much Sacrifice

It was learned from persons in close touch with the activities at the Community Center that Dr. Trigg has made great sacrifices in connection with this work. It is said that he has attended meetings during hours he could have profitably devoted to his personal interest. He has never received a penny of compensation for his time and professional service in the treatment of patients at the clinic it is authoritatively stated. The work has been nearest to his heart and even now, tho he is leaving it he still maintains a deep interest in its success.

The activities and aims of the Community Center exclusive of the Clinic have also received considerable attention from Dr. Trigg and his interest in civic affairs has been such as to be of a great deal of benefit to the community. He was chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Colored section of the Community Fund and sacrificed considerable time in helping to make this effort a success.

The Civic and Welfare League

The Norfolk Civic and Welfare League recently organized by a group of public spirited citizens should command the best wishes and the most cordial support of every member of our group in the city.

The organization is not going to function perfectly from the start, that is not to be expected. Its procedure is not going to conform to the opinions and whims of every individual connected with it, and that is not to be expected.

But, it is the outgrowth of an awakened civic pride, which is calling for a greater and better city with a larger participation by our group in the advantages and benefits of that greater and better city. It sets out upon a program of service, as is expressed in its purposes as set forth: "To serve as a medium between the city government and colored citizens; to cause wholesome recreation to be provided for colored citizens in public parks and to create a sinking fund for the erection and equipment of a creditable public library and to encourage and solicit support for charitable and other social uplift organizations."

That is a program to which we can all subscribe. These purposes are broad and ideal enough for any organization to set sails under and draw unto itself genuine public support. That an organization built around and functioning upon such a program is much needed in our city, can hardly be questioned. But, it is for its future success that we will be chiefly concerned. And, of course, its success will depend upon its conduct.

From the beginning it is not to be assumed that the organization is fully representative of our entire citizenship. It is but a start in that direction. The right to that assumption must be earned through a large membership public approval and practical results.

Its officers and members will be called upon to exercise the greatest caution not to confuse the objectives sought, and once an objective is clear and well defined it will have to be gone after with unanimity of purpose the utmost sanity and along a course as clear and well defined as the objective itself.

To be effective in public accomplishments it must be efficient in organization. This means that every member will have to sacrifice self and selfish interests for the good of the whole. The desire to shine as orators, the lust for personal glory must be left out of an organization, along with denominational jealousies and class differences, and everybody connected with it should work with inspired zeal for the good of the organization and the community.

The league has a wonderful opportunity

for doing good. If it is properly conducted, it will in time, earn for itself the right to assume that it represents the opinions and voices the sentiments of the colored citizens of Norfolk.

At the same time, let us see that the organization does not suffer from our indifference and unjust criticisms. Let us give to it our best support, thereby affording it a chance to make good, and criticize it only when our aim is constructive.

Migrant Workers in the North

Norfolk Journal and Guide
We are all interested, more or less, in the fortunes of the members of the race who have left the South and settled in the North and West. We all want to know how the people have received them and how they are faring, socially and industrially. Rev. D. F. White, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Norfolk, who has been making a speaking tour of the North, has told the readers of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE that there has been a marked change for the better from World War times, in the reception given the new comers by the people and employers of labor in point touched by him. His conclusion is of the greatest importance that "the Negro laborer are fitting into the industrial life of the communities admirably well." We gather the same conclusion from our exchanges in the industrial centers; also that uplift organizations of the race are doing a good service in finding work and in protecting the interests of the workers.

Norfolk Journal and Guide
Some of the churches in the Northern industrial centers are finding their seating capacity overtaxed because of the new comers who take their church-membership cards with them when they leave the South. This is a very gratifying condition; that is, that the migrants hold fast their membership in the churches.

PREPARING FOR THE COMMUNITY FUND

Norfolk Journal and Guide
**Charities Perfecting An Organization To Operate As
Feature of City Campaign.**

The colored social agencies of Norfolk are laying plans and perfecting on organization to operate as a feature of the Community Chest Fund campaign.

A number of citizens including heads of colored charity and uplift organizations met Judge Wilcox in the law building at the headquarters of the fund campaign Friday, where the white officials laid out plans and stated the purposes of the drive and advised the

colored citizens along courses to be pursued in conducting it. Following this meeting the color-welfare workers met in the Attucks Theatre building and further worked out plans along the line suggested.

9-15-23
It is expected that the community will enter whole-heartedly in this effort to put the charities on a going basis for the ensuing winter. Prominent business and professional people are expected to devote some time and interest in this single effort to at least make a showing that will compare creditably with what is done by the white citizens.

Another meeting will be held very soon at which time the organization which is to handle the drive among the colored people will be announced.

Social Conditions, Improvement of. - 1923.

Tennessee

Negroes Form Co-Operative

Association

JACKSON TENN. SUN
JANUARY 21, 1923

low us space in the Jackson Sun.

S. A. BAKER, Mgr.

W. R. BROWN, Treas.

J. H. JORDAN, Sec.

A number of colored citizens of Jackson and Madison county have formed an organization by which they hope to be of better service to the community, and pledge their loyalty to aid in every way possible for the betterment and upbuilding of the city and county. Following is their resolution as adopted by the officers of the association:

We the colored people of Jackson, Tennessee, have hereby agreed and pledged ourselves together in organized form for better conditions and in a more reliable form of service that we might be more helpful to each other in the future more so than we have been in the past. We realize that our leaderships are doing a great work before us which means a great example to us and as we have organized we have pledged to take example as laid out before us by our best and remarkable white people.

It shows that we should do something for the better development of our people. We are here to serve and to answer when we are called on for service, and as we have always been trained to be obedient; to do our part in life.

We desire to exercise a part that gives to us in the creation in that we to practice more and better business and train the young people of an unthoughtful idea and to create into their minds the practice to make better situations, and study out a better religious and Christian life, a we desire to practice ourselves and to train our people for a better purpose in the future than we have in the past. We ask the sympathetic co-operation of the white people that we might train our young people to be contented, and read Genesis the first chapter and the 26th to the 31st verse of that chapter tells us that every man ought to stand for something in life. So we are asking for that privilege, that we might spend some of the best part of our lives in trying to do good; that the coming generation of our people may be constantly seeking after the things that will benefit them for a future life and as we have been organized under the name of the C. B. A. our object is practice that which is right.

As we see the condition of some of our people we find that if we do good in life we will have to practice doing good for others, and by doing good for others then we will be sure to do good for ourselves. So we the C. B. A. ask that you would please al-

MODEL COMMUNITY FOR NEGROES IS CONSIDERED

Special to The Knoxville Sentinel

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 3. —The Rotary club at its meeting yesterday decided to appoint a committee at the suggestion of Adolph Ochs, of New York and Chattanooga to plan a model community for negroes in Chattanooga. This idea was suggested by Mr. Ochs as a means of keeping the negroes in the south. He stated that he would be glad to serve personally on such a committee. He said that he believed that the manufacturers of Chattanooga would enter heartily in such a plan and lend financial aid to the project.

Social Conditions, Improvement of 1923 Texas.

Colored Department Social Service Bureau 1922 Report

Houston Informer - Houston, Texas
0-10-22

The Social Service Bureau, located at 212 City Hall, is the Welfare Association of Houston, organized to handle the social problems of the community. The Bureau was established about five years ago, by the combination of five organizations, which were doing independently, work similar to that now done by the Bureau. These five organizations now compose the five departments of the Social Service Bureau, and are listed as follows:

Relief and Service Department.
Public Health.
Child Welfare.
Women and Girl's Protective, Settlement.

The Bureau has always been supported by public funds and private subscriptions. The City has contributed annually, but since the Community Chest was organized for 1923, the Social Service Bureau will depend on it for part of its support.

The Relief and Service Department is the ground floor agency for handling the family case work. The activities are as follows:

The giving of relief to needy families, including making of budgets.
Plans for rehabilitation.
Provides special diet for sick, and tubercular patients, together with special social service work.
Investigates and supplies charitable transportations.
Provides and plans for the destitute and disabled transient.
Hospital Social Service Work.
Provides for the aged and dependent.

The family service work is very interesting because the effort is to build up good family standards. A normal family is healthy, and independent. The father works, the mother keeps the house, the children go to school, and they all have good times together. But when trouble comes, when the father loses his job, or some of the

family get sick, the mother or father dies, everything is different, and some outside help may be needed. The father may need help to get more work and the city Employment Bureau will help him in this. If there is illness, the nursing department will visit and advise and arrange for a doctor or hospital care. A widow may need to put her children in the day nursery, so that they will be safe while she works, and they may need fuel and food and clothing to help out until health is restored and the family again independent. It is the work of the family visitor from the Relief and Service Department, to find out all she can about the family, their needs and their resources, to call in the other agencies, to send in relief while they need it, and to help them back as nearly as possible to the happy family life we consider normal.

If you were sick and your family in need, would you rather that some one would fill your shelf with groceries and then forget you, or that some one would send groceries weekly, and send a nurse and doctor, and pay your rent until you got well? The Social Service Bureau does the latter. It helps a family until it can help itself.

In speaking of the work of the Relief and Service Department, I do not wish to fail to mention one of the most pathetic cases, the condition of so many mothers of our race, whom the Bureau is assisting. Mrs. W. is a frail little widow with six children whose ages range from three to fourteen years of age. She washes and irons for a living. Mrs. W. does not earn enough to keep the four older children in school, pay house rent, buy wood, groceries, etc. Therefore, the Social Service Bureau has to assist with shoes and clothing. When this poor widow is ill, she is given food and fuel and medical care. Mrs. W. applied for relief, 11-17-19, and the Bureau has been assisting since. Mrs. W. was to have an operation. She went to the

hospital about three weeks ago, was found to be too weak to undergo an operation. While Mrs. W. was in the hospital, the Social Service Bureau bought groceries, clothes and paid house rent. This organization is caring for many cases similar to this.

The Aged.

The care of the aged is becoming more and more of a problem. In co-operation with the County, the Relief Department maintains dependent old couples in their homes. The Harris County Home for the aged provides institutional care, but their resources have been taxed to capacity. Numbers of aged given relief and service totaled 30.

Transients.

It is difficult to persuade the transients who are long established in habits of itinerancy to accept permanent institutional care.

Tuberculosis.

Relief given tuberculars, consisting of clothing, sanitary housing, fuel, special diet, was continued as an activity of this department. In co-operation with the Anti-Tuberculosis League, 50 individuals received medical aid. In one family \$71 was spent for milk and eggs alone. The amount expended for this relief (1922) was \$327.78. Six transportations were given as the result of unemployment or physical disability.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF RELIEF AND SERVICE DEPT OF SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU FOR 1922

Mrs. S. P. Waltrip, Chairman
Miss Sara Timmins, Supervisor
Obelia Jackson, Asst. (Col.)

No. of families given assistance 273
No. of individuals 685
Relief, (including food, fuel, clothing, transportation, etc.) \$4032.00
Amount of money secured by

worker for families, 144.65
(\$44 of which was given by churches)
Money spent on Tubercular families, (fuel, clothing, food etc.) 323.78

Services Rendered

Unemployed 84; employment obtained for 27
Removal to better homes and neighborhood 12
Families who received material relief 273
Co-operations with Bethlehem Settlement 26
Nursing department 75
Truant officer 12
Individuals rendered active service 44
Unmarried widows given relief with illegitimates 12
New cases 160
Continued cases average per month 25
Cases closed 315

Families (19) with children numbering 75, were maintained in their homes with their mothers, whose problems could only have been solved by institutional care or separation. Nineteen families received Christmas baskets through churches, Y. W. C. A., and private families; total number of individuals, 64.

The Settlement Department.

Mrs. Beatrice Clay, Supervisor.

Realizing the value of doing real constructive work among our people, the Bethlehem Settlement House was established about four years ago, under the supervision of Mrs. Beatrice Lee Clay, who has organized the neighborhood into various activities. The regular activities conducted are: Children's clubs, a day nursery, kindergarten, playground, and night work through clubs. We especially mention the important work being done in the day nursery, where children are cared for during the day, while their mothers are at work. The little tots are given a meal at noon time and lunch at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

In Settlement Service all is very human. From a social point of view, we are more nearly approaching the spirit of the brotherhood of man than in any other habit of thought. We touch the erring man and woman, and we do not pamper them nor sentimentalize over them, but we recognize

in them the human element, beaten by life, but capable of an upward step; neither "worthy nor unworthy," but in need. Whether in relief and service, nursing, work in the day nurseries, or clinics, it is all a matter of personal touch with human lives.

Bethlehem Settlement Report for 1922.

(Resume)

Consultations at Settlement House 208
Visits made to homes 455
Number of individual children cared for in nursery 81
Number of families represented. 43
Average monthly attendance in nursery 20
Children's weekly clubs (classes) 4
Adults' clubs 2
Total number reached through clubs 5373
Bethlehem Settlement is now being papered, repaired and fenced in for 1923.

Report of Nursing Department of Social Service Bureau for 1922.

Mrs. J. W. Evans, Chairman.
Miss Sabine Fritch, Supervisor

Colored nurses, Misses Nettie Butler, Louise Walker, Annie Williams. The nursing department employs three colored nurses. They spend their mornings in the schools watching for contagious and for defects, also teaching cleanliness and hygiene. They also teach the value of healthful food diets and give particular attention to the poorly nourished children. Throughout the city has been more free from contagion than ever before due to this work. In the afternoons the nurses visit the homes where there is illness, as approximately 85 per cent of the calls for relief comes from illness of some kind, it is evident that health work has a very important part to play in the building up of dependent families. Through Langston, Douglas, Brays Bayou and Luckie, these schools being visited by Miss Butler, there have been approximately one hundred gallons of milk used at luncheons by the school children.

New patients 1,355
Old patients 689
Patients discharged 1,436
Patients carried 588
Total number of patients 2,024
Nursing visits 981
Instructive visits 2,597
Other visits 762

Visits to schools..... 486

Total number of visits..... 4,826

Report on Prenatal Work.

Number prenatal patients..... 51

Number visits to prenatal patients 179

Report on Pre-school Work.

Number health conferences..... 1

Attendance 53

Number patients attending chil-

dren's clinic 116

Number visits to clinic..... 337

Number conferences with mothers 3

Report on School Nursing.

Number schools visited..... 15

Number visits to schools..... 486

Number examinations for con-

tagion 21,570

Number defects found 1,893

Number defects corrected 665

Number pupils referred to di-

rector of hygiene..... 1,373

Number home visits to school

children 905

Number physical examinations 3,959

Morbidity.

Tuberculosis 15

Diphtheria 11

Whooping cough 21

Scabies 10

Typhoid fever 1

Malaria 11

Venereal diseases 26

Chicken pox 17

Mumps 16

Influenza 41

Ringworm 56

Dengue 23

A DAY NURSERY FOR COLORED CHILDREN

MARCH 25, 1923

The women of the Episcopal Guild and Auxiliary have followed as a Lenten study Bishop Bratton's recent book, "A Study of Negro Development." At a joint meeting on Wednesday afternoon Miss Minnie Taylor led a discussion of the question, "Has Our Study Changed Our Viewpoint?" and Mrs. R. G. Patton that of the final chapter, "What of the Future?" Mrs. Maxey and Mrs. James, teachers in the colored high school and members of a woman's club which is doing much for the betterment of the community, gave their plans for the establishment of a day nursery for the children of working mothers. The purchase of a house and lot is nearly completed and in addition to the nursery there will be provided afternoon classes in domestic science for the girls and women in domestic service.

OUR SHARE IN THE CHEST DRIVE.

A partial report from the Negro division of the drive for the Community Chest shows that they raised nearly two-thirds of the amount allotted them. This fact is heartening.

But the amount raised appears to us to be secondary in importance to the fact that our giving was general and that in the amount raised, a larger number drawn from more different classes of people in more parts of our city figure than ever before.

This general giving gives evidence of the fact that our people will follow systematic procedure under the proper leadership and that they do feel the importance of doing their share in upholding the reputation of our city for taking care of its needy.

And while the Express is unwilling to give special credit to anyone or any group for performing what is generally recognized as its plain duty, it does feel that more than passing praise is due the leader of the drive, his corps of workers and our citizens generally for their splendid response to this appeal. *11-17-23*

And too, The Dallas Express hopes that from our success in this drive there may come such a confidence in our own ability to do that which we set out to do, that in future time campaigns for institutions peculiarly ours may reap as abundant a success as did the Community Chest Drive. *Dallas, Tex*

We need many institutions for whose establishment we alone are responsible. They will be ours in proportion as we desire them and are willing to give to them 100 per cent as did so many communities and organizations during this effort.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1923.

HARLESTON S. C. FIVE POST
FEBRUARY 19, 1923

GOOD WORK DONE BY R. C. BRANCH

Dr. Huldah Prioleau Tells of Service Given—Ap- peals for Members

Dr. Huldah Prioleau has furnished the following statement of the local colored Red Cross branch:

"The colored branch, American Red Cross was organized November, 1917, with the hearty approval of the Charleston Chapter A. R. C. and by November, 1918, our membership had grown to 515 persons. The community was one unit of cooperation with men and women in every walk of life from every church joined in the slogan 'service,' and while our membership has steadily decreased because of peculiar propaganda, the faithful few are still giving service. I only hope after reading these statements every person of color regardless of who you may be and what you may be will send us (Red Cross) your dollar.

"We need it more today than ever, this branch is often very often called up by the Associated Charities office asking what can we do? Then another call from the parent chapter with, Can you assist this soldier? and such and these are lessons in the natural course of things today. Do service for yourself. This suggests an idea that we hope some day very soon the best thinking white women of this community will have a 'get-together' meeting wherein some exchange of ideas might be given to the condition of the working woman. She is in need of your honest Christian sympathy.

"The churches gave each year when we asked a donation and we wish to thank them for such contributions but, we do feel if the meaning of the Red Cross work of today could be explained from the pulpit and all energies bent in one direction using this as a clearing house to the needy's demand, a better system of giving would be effected and a wider field of aid given.

"Through this branch's existence as a basis, it was made possible for 226 women to receive instruction from the R. C. lectures in home nursing. This with many other helpful happenings must be credited to the colored branch record. We are proud to say we have every assistance and endorsement as to our work from the parent chapter to whom each year according to law we must give an account of the expenditures of the funds for that year. At no time in all these years of service have we received one cent of personal compensation from any source for our Red Cross work.

"Statements covering activities

from 1917 to 1922: 1,231 garments made, two French orphans assisted, two and three months rents for parents of overseas men were paid, visit to port terminal and navy yard to soldiers while waiting orders, Christmas tree to the soldiers at navy yard and port terminal, gifts with a special service and an entertainment, organization of the Community Club for the entertainment of the men, special weekly program of entertainments, canteen service under direction of parent chapter. Here the expenses of transportation of colored workers was quite heavy.

"During the flu period, the services of two graduate nurses were secured while the white and colored doctors gave every possible cooperation. The expenses for wood, milk and foodstuffs were heavy demands daily.

"A special entertainment to the discharged soldiers, a check to the West Point, Ga., sufferers, special Christmas gifts to discharged soldiers at Roper hospital, special request from Roper Auxiliary for hospital shirts and babies shirts, milk and a few prescriptions given during returning flu period.

"A room at the colored Y. W., 106 Coming street, was equipped with screens, bed, scales, etc., which room is now used as the welfare station.

"In all cases received an investigation was made. Each year and during the whole year we would distribute foodstuffs and milk. The extreme need of the people in the Ashley Junction section was reported. We that Christmas gave 532 packages, given on Christmas eve, Revs. Merant and Curry assisted the workers.

"A Christmas dinner was given 245 poor children. Shoes, wood, milk given children and families, also boarding and lodging of discharged soldiers were secured and paid for, 63 new garments and stockings given to poor children, a check for \$5 received from Mr. B. and Mrs. S., was used in four baby outfits. Transportation of eight disabled citizens and board for four soldiers were provided. A call came from the office of the Associated street fire sufferers. We sent food. Charities asking we assist the "C" wood and clothing, two beds, etc.

"During these years we assisted along all lines when called. Special mention is that of the work of Miss S. A. who desired to to the Child Welfare work report at the colored hospital with one federation member and two R. C. nurses serving. We also had beautiful and instructive lectures from different white friends, as the minutes show.

"The playground—It was just ten years from the establishing of the last playground for white children when this group of colored women bought an equipment, costing \$432 of apparatus for the colored children, the recreation playground commission then gave us two workers and an officer for the ground which is in operation today and which needs to see the colored committee again.

"Council of Colored Women desiring to continue the spirit of community work as was started during the war (and here we wish to thank certain members of the war board for their untiring efforts in giving us protection when needed), the council wishes to assist the community in whatever way it can. One year ago it was found. The first work was to get over the petition for a colored worker. The mayor was most considerate and with his assistance it went over the top. We had one large gathering at Mount Zion A. M. E. Church. We are most grateful for the introduction they gave, and the reception to the news boys. It was a grand success. Here the council formed to do what it could through the R. C. to assist the Child's Welfare board. We went from church to church doing all we could to assist in introducing the new work and workers. Since this time the

Girls' Sewing Club at Trinity A. M. E. Church has been organized and is a credit to the community. Next, money was raised through the health committee to furnish the county tuberculosis camp when needed.

"Our next work was the opening of the night school for the working boy in which there is an enrolment of 78 boys begging for knowledge. The pastor of the Wallingford Presbyterian Church very readily gave the school building which has been wired for electric lights at our expense. The school has been in existence since October 16. Eight women of this group are supposed to follow up its needs. The community is indebted to Profs. M. and H. for their unselfish service given, also to the many teachers who have sacrificed their pleasures for these boys. Mesdames S. and McG. each came in and gave most encouraging advice to the boys and Mrs. McG. an evening in reading on a special subject to them.

"The council is made up of committees and each has a chairman. Each reports to the body unit one finance committee, with the treasurer for the whole. There is no auxiliary connected with the council.

"The Day Nursery, this is some years old. On its first year of existence it was kindly remembered by friends but we do not see them now. Sixty-five children have been served. The mothers were asked to pay \$1.50 per week for the care of their children. This fee was seldom received, but it still lives. We have had many friends who would secure clothing for the very needy babies and this is still being done. No one knows the very great need of the colored working woman. The nursery is grateful to Mrs. S. and Miss A. for special consideration Xmas, '22, and for a basket of old garments, etc., from an unknown person.

"The Nursery has helped the Child's Welfare board in caring for its children. One in March, three in June, one a baby, and again

South Carolina.

three in October and to date. Two of these children have been registered at different times, June and October, and the Council of Colored Women did not pay for them. It was not requested.

"We could not end this statement without thanking every woman participating for untiring effort to make this work a success from 1917 to 1922. Many have left the city for good but if they were here their names would be registered for roll call, 1923, and I am begging each colored reader join the branch now. We need you.

"At no time in all these years of service have we received one cent from any source.

"Huldah J. Prioleau."

GREENVILLE GIVES LOT FOR NEGROES

Gift to Association for Better- ment of Negroes Said to Have Cost Large Sum.

Special to The State.

Greenville, Nov. 13.—A lot fronting 205 feet on East Broad street and extending back 130 feet has just been purchased by a group of white citizens here and presented to the Phyllis Wheatley association, an organization devoted to the betterment of negroes, at the close of the night service. A to be used for building what will eventually become a negro social, civil and educational center for the city of Howard school spoke at Zion church according to announcement here to-day. The donation, it is believed, is the largest ever made by white citizens in this state to negroes. The lot is said to have cost \$27,000. An announcement by officials of the association said that a three story building will be at once erected on a portion of the lot. Eventually, it is planned to cover the entire lot with negro civic buildings, the home of the Wheatley association to be located there. Following erection of the structure, at once, two will be added at intervals, the structure to go up at once will contain an auditorium, a branch of the Greenville public library for negroes, and one floor devoted to general class room and assembly work. The Phyllis Wheatley association was organized here some years ago for the purpose of improving the general condition of negro citizens. Its membership is composed of both white and colored citizens and all officers except the secretary, E. B. Holloway, are white. Officers are Thomas F. Parker, president; the Rev. F. A. Juhan, vice president, and Floyd Hughes, secretary.

NEGROES ORGANIZE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Form Auxiliary to Columbia

Chapter—The Rev. T. M. Boykins, Chairman

An auxiliary to the Columbia Red Cross has been organized among Columbia negroes with the Rev. T. M. Boykins of the Union Baptist church, chairman, and A. A. Nelson of Benedict college, secretary. A. A. Nelson is also a registered nurse of the Red Cross, one of the only two negro workers in the state. The campaign among negroes has been under way about a week and they expect some good work this week, as all heads of clubs will be requested to report to the chairman and secretary in the library of Benedict college Thursday at 5 o'clock. 11-26-23

The negro organization is cooperating in the American Red Cross roll call and the result of the negro campaign will be reported to the regular officers of the Red Cross work by A. A. Nelson.

In charge of the work in Columbia among negroes are the following leaders: Professional men and women, Dr. Matilda Evans; ministerial group, the Rev. T. M. Boykins; business men and general public, Matilda Griffin; negro fraternities, E. C. Nelson and T. H. Henry; the colleges, A. A. Nelson.

Several speakers addressed negro congregations yesterday on behalf of the drive. Dr. M. A. Evans made three speeches. She spoke at Union Baptist Sunday school at 10 o'clock, Sidney Wheatley association, an organization devoted to the betterment of negroes, at the close of the night service. A to be used for building what will eventually become a negro social, civil and educational center for the city of Howard school spoke at Zion church according to announcement here to-day. The donation, it is believed, is the largest ever made by white citizens in this state to negroes. The lot is said to have cost \$27,000. An announcement by officials of the association said that a three story building will be at once erected on a portion of the lot. Eventually, it is planned to cover the entire lot with negro civic buildings, the home of the Wheatley association to be located there. Following erection of the structure, at once, two will be added at intervals, the structure to go up at once will contain an auditorium, a branch of the Greenville public library for negroes, and one floor devoted to general class room and assembly work. The Phyllis Wheatley association was organized here some years ago for the purpose of improving the general condition of negro citizens. Its membership is composed of both white and colored citizens and all officers except the secretary, E. B. Holloway, are white. Officers are Thomas F. Parker, president; the Rev. F. A. Juhan, vice president, and Floyd Hughes, secretary.

GREENVILLE GIVES LOT FOR NEGROES

Special to The State

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Greenville Whites Make Big Gift As Center For Negroes Will Occupy Handsome Home to Be Built Soon On East Broad Street

What is said to be the largest gift ever made in South Carolina by whites to the Negro population was announced Tuesday morning when plans were disclosed for the building of a new home for the Phyllis Wheatley association on East Broad street.

A lot fronting 205 feet on East Broad street and extending back for a depth of 130 feet, reaching the right of way of the Charleston and Western Carolina railway, has been purchased at a cost of \$27,000 by white persons of Greenville and given as a new home for the Phyllis Wheatley association. A home costing between \$40,000 and \$50,000 is to be erected thereon in the near future, plans for the building now being drawn.

"We propose to establish and maintain a social, religious, recreational and educational center for Negro women and men, boys and girls; and to acquire and use funds, property rights and other powers for these purposes," according to the outlined purpose of the Phyllis Wheatley association.

The site purchased is on the east side of East Broad street and adjoins the Workers Benevolent building. Work of tearing down the small structures now located there will begin at once and shortly afterwards the buildings to house the association will begin.

Ultimate plans call for the erection of three buildings, but only one, which is to be 40 by 80 feet in dimension, will be built at first. This is to be three stories high. The first floor will be occupied largely by the Negro branch of the Greenville library. The second floor will be used largely as a

class room, while the third floor will be fitted up as an auditorium.

The Phyllis Wheatley association has been in operation for several years, having as its object the betterment of the Negro race in a general way by improving their living conditions. The present quarters are on East McBee avenue, but this site will be abandoned, the house being sold. The present home cost approximately \$5,000, of which \$3,500 was paid by the colored persons of Greenville while a debt of \$1,500 remains unpaid.

The membership of the Phyllis Wheatley association is composed of both white and colored persons, but is officered by whites with the exception of the secretary, who is E. B. Holloway. Thomas F. Parker is president; Rev. F. A. Juhan is vice president and Floyd Hughes, treasurer.

In a published statement showing the purpose of the organization, the following statements are outlined:

"An organization of White and Negro citizens to promote the interests of both races through mutual understanding and cooperation.

"This organization is of the South, for the South and for a greater Greenville.

"We place our trust in God.

"We do not believe in social equality of the races as possible or desirable. We believe that all men have God-given and inalienable rights. We believe in just, adequate and impartial laws—enforced. We believe that to all citizens should be opened the door of American hope, that great inspiration for the upbuilding of the individual and of the State and for the establishment of the Kingdom of God and of His Christ on earth, and to this end we believe that every citizen should be given all possible help for his or her spiritual, mental and physical upbuilding.

"Ignorance and lack of character and well being in an individual or class is a burden and a menace to

each member of the community. "Behind ill health and ill conduct, behind the doctor and the nurse, the reformatories and prisons, are the conditions which go to produce disease, physical and moral." The relief of these conditions constitutes one of the most serious problems of this age and section.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU IS CERTAIN ACCORDING JOHNSON

Every Aid to Be Given The Negro, If Plans Do Not Miscarry

Raleigh, Dec. 28.—A Welfare Bureau for the negroes of the state is discussed by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson in a review of the N. C. Negro Teachers' Assembly meeting early in the month. Mrs. Johnson's review is issued in the Public Welfare Progress Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

That the Bureau will be established is a settled fact declared Mrs. Johnson. A colored worker will be placed in charge and the welfare work among the negroes of the state will be supervised.

"I would not have you think that I am trying to make you believe that the Board of Charities and Public Welfare has functioned as effectively for the negroes in North Carolina as it has for the white people," Mrs. Johnson told the teachers "but I do say that I think expansion of the work of the Board to include the negroes may be looked for in the near future."

"Correctional institutions for negroes in the state have been sadly lacking in the past," said Mrs. Johnson. "But, I am happy to say that the State School for Delinquent Negro boys promises soon to become a reality." Mrs. Johnson also told of plans underway to erect a similar institution for colored girls.

Pittsburgh Social Workers Readily Endorse Courier's Welfare Emergency Appeal

Local Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Urban League and Pastors Favor Plans for Unemployment Crisis.

Realizing that the boom of industry is on the decline, that wages are being cut and men are rapidly being dropped from factory payrolls, the social workers, ministers and welfare workers of Pittsburgh are showing tremendous interest in marshalling their forces for the purpose of administering relief to the suffering as much as possible this winter when the situation becomes more acute and destitute and want will be prevalent.

The Pittsburgh Courier, seeking to stimulate greater interest in this direction, is making a first-hand investigation to see what forces are already at work on plans to this effect. A representative has held a conference with various leaders of welfare groups and find them unanimous in their willingness to be of whatever assistance they can.

As an indication of what is coming, an unknown worker remarked in a restaurant Tuesday morning: "I went up to the mill last night to get a job and the man said not only was he not taking on more men, but had cut off the whole night shift—55 men—that has been working all summer." 11-24-23

Mr. J. Carter Robinson, head of the Negro department of the State Employment Bureau, said of the decline in work: "Tell colored people that under no circumstances come to Pittsburgh looking for a job before next April 1, no matter what kind of advertisements are seen in the newspapers or otherwise. The situation right now is beginning to get critical.

"Colored people in the South think that after they gather their crops and get a little cash in hand, then is the time to come North. It is not. May is the best month in the year to come North. Then there is a possibility for work all

summer, but in the winter everything gets slow and there is little chance for newcomers to find something to do."

With the above facts as a starter the Courier representative called on the Urban League, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Rev. J. C. Austin, head of the Baptist Ministerial Council; Rev. J. C. Anderson, head of the Methodist Ministerial Council; Mrs. Beulah Ella Mason, head of the Beulah Rescue Home, and Rev. Charles Henry Trusty, pastor of the Grace Presbyterian church.

In the absence of Mr. Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary, Mr. George A. Perkins, business secretary, after personally indorsing the move to arouse the social consciousness of the Pittsburgh leaders, spoke of the capacity of the Y. M. C. A., and how if more young men would take advantage of the opportunities offered the environment there would

tend to stimulate the feeling of brotherhood which would be of much value in the case of an emergency as is anticipated later in the season.

Of the young men already in the dormitories (5 per cent) are working men and all are at present employed as Westinghouse workers, mechanics and machinists in garages, and hotel men. Twenty-five per cent are students in the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh School of Technology.

Miss Jean Hamilton, head of the Y. W. C. A. at 2215 Wylie avenue, went over the plans and work she already has in motion for welfare work among girls. It is the Y. W. policy to care for working girls in the home and take any case of destitution that comes to them. If such a case is not in their line they recommend it to the proper social agency.

For direct work of reclamation and development they have the swimming club, home nursing club, gymnasium club conducted by the local Red Cross, high school girls' club and grade school girls' club. They have a standing offer to open clubs in dressmaking, millinery, arts and crafts upon the application of ten persons.

Mr. John T. Clark, for five and a

half years head of the Pittsburgh Urban League, has done much work in relief already and is still doing a great deal. He has a list of restaurant owners who are friendly to him and when he sees a man in want he usually takes him to where he can get a meal for what he has or free. In this way he has been able to relieve hundreds in previous unemployment crises and is depending on the same method for the approaching slump this winter.

Mr. Clark explained that hundreds of men are coming into Pittsburgh from the surrounding cities and small towns now in search of inside work for the cold weather. And many of the construction firms are laying them off, too. Some, he said, come in with money, but either gamble it away or get rid of it by some other quick method. Then they stand around helpless waiting for the first kindly person that comes along to give them something.

In this case the first thing he does is get in touch with employers to whom he has supplied men before and see if they can take on one or two who are destitute. Usually he succeeds and they are sent where they have access to bunkhouses and meals in connection with their work.

A week ago Mr. Clark called a conference of social workers at the Y. M. C. A. and they discussed plans for work co-operatingly when the demand requires it.

The Rescue Home of Mrs. Beulah Mason, at 211 Erin street, is of 13 years' standing. She has been the Matron herself for eight years. During its existence she estimates about 1200 women and children have been cared for until they were able to do for themselves, or women who left their children with her and worked and supported them.

She operates a day nursery in connection in which she cares for babies of working women.

Her method in the rescue home is to take any case where there is real need. For instance, a man may get out of work and can't find anything. He gets behind in his rent. The landlord puts him out. His wife and children have nowhere to go.

Mrs. Mason welcomes them and helps them to exist until they can help themselves again. She said sometimes they work and pay her back, and again they slip off and she gets nothing for her kindness.

Cases come in from the Travelers' Aid, where women and children come from the South to meet their husbands here working, and when they get here the husband is not to be found. The children may be barefooted, they may be out of money. In such instances she and her husband get shoes for the children and cares for them until the woman can find something to do.

Unmarried mothers often come to her. She cares for them in their confinement and assists them to get work and care for the child until the mother either gives it away or takes it to care for herself.

In one case a woman was released from the Western Penitentiary on parole, after serving eight years.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923 Pennsylvania

WORKERS NEEDED IN URBAN LEAGUE DRIVE

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Pittsburgh Urban League's first big effort to find out how well Negroes appreciate a practical social service in this city will be made on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week in a country-wide canvass of every Negro home in an effort to raise \$5,000 for the 1923 budget of the League.

To become a member of the Urban League the contribution must be \$1.00 and to all persons taking out a \$5 or more membership, a year's subscription to *Opportunity*, a monthly magazine published by the National Urban League, will be given. Workers are instructed to give each contributor an official receipt.

According to Mr. Clark, executive secretary of the League, some of the captains in various districts do not have sufficient workers to enable them to have their field properly worked during the three-day drive. Among those captains calling for more workers are: Joseph Bomman, North Side; Miss Olga Banks, East Liberty; Mrs. C. R. Goggins, Braddock; Mrs. Wm. Charles, Penn Township; and others. Persons willing to aid in this special effort will kindly telephone the Urban League, Grant 3386, and arrange for assignment to a section to be worked during the three-day "Round-Up."

The following districts have about completed their organization for the canvass: Bloomfield, Mrs. William Elias, captain; Hill District, Mrs. Harry C. Waters, general captain; South Side, Mrs. Isabella Jones; Garfield Hill, Mrs. Belle Carpenter; Bruston, Mrs. Cora V. Jones; Rankin, Mrs. L. M. Shorter; North Side, Joseph Bowman; Lower Wylie Avenue, Harry Hall; Downtown, Mrs. R. D. Lewis; Middle Wylie Avenue, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin; Upper Wylie, Mrs. Rosa Diggs; Herron Hill, Mrs. Ida Mae Fisher; Bellevue and Avalon, Mrs. Louisa Palm and Mrs. Albert Anderson.

Captains in every district could use more workers as it is planned to visit every Negro home in the county during the campaign and this will require a large number of workers.

Captains are beginning to make claims for the leadership in the matter of raising the largest amount. There is already existing the keenest kind of pleasant rivalry among the various team leaders and indications are that Negroes of Pittsburgh will be able to give the lie to the oft repeated statement by white people that Negroes do not appreciate their own organizations nor do they even support them.

Commenting on the Urban League, Dr. Francis D. Tyson, president, says,

"There are a number of specific ways in which the objective of our organization, 'OPPORTUNITY' for colored people may be realized. These are: Adjustment of workers to industry; community health; home economics; the enchantment of family and group self-respect and civic progress.

"The local League has been working effectively upon definite programs in each of these fields. We ask the stimulus of your moral support and to the limit of your ability your financial aid in the promotion of this REAL work of the colored people of Pittsburgh for the progress of their city."

PITTSBURGH PUBLIC LEDGER

APRIL 6, 1923

OUR SOCIAL WELFARE

IT WAS the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia which first really impressed upon the consciousness of Philadelphians the great variety and number of the agencies engaged in social welfare work and the wide scope of their undertakings and the many points of contact among these manifold activities. Yet the Welfare Federation itself does not touch all these elements. There are agencies and workers operating on their own lines and without the area of the federation's protecting and co-ordinating wing.

With this aspect of the situation in mind, the public will appreciate the significance of the recent announcement of an "All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work" to be held on April 18, 19, 20 and 21—week after next. That term "All-Philadelphia" is what should center attention on these meetings, because it conveys the intelligence that this conference of social workers is to be a comprehensive one in the real meaning of that term. For it has brought together, for the first time in the city's history, virtually every organization dealing with social problems without regard to creed, race or work.

These earnest laborers for the uplift of mankind are coming together on a common ground to compare notes on aims and methods and seek the best means of co-operation and of achievement. The program of the various sessions is a rich one, bringing here experts from many fields to give the fruit of their experience in dealing with such practical questions as child welfare, zoning and housing, protection of family life, the promotion of health, mental hygiene, the schools in relation to social work and inter-racial relations. The last-named subject is to include such pressing problems as lynching, the migration of Negroes from the South and

the proper inter-racial teaching of children.

It ought to be obvious that the coming conference is pregnant with vast results in the co-ordination of effort, the removal of wasted and duplicated labor, the adoption of better methods and the strengthening of existing agencies. It will certainly mark an epoch in social work in Philadelphia, and should be but the beginning of an era of mutual understanding and helpfulness among those who are working in this most important field.

RICHARD ALLEN HOUSE FORMALLY OPENED

On last Monday, December the 10th, the Preachers' Meeting of Philadelphia and Vicinity adjourned for the special purpose of the formal opening of the Richard Allen House, the new Social Center operated by the churches of Philadelphia. Nearly all of the ministers were present and a number of the committees. 12-13-23

Bishop Heard called the meeting to order and after singing "A Charge to Keep I have," led by Rev. L. W. Stanford, pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Davis (superannuated) prayed. Among those who spoke were Dr. H. P. Anderson, president of the Welfare Association and pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church; Rev. L. W. Stanford, secretary; Rev. R. F. Wright, treasurer; Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder and supervisor, who outlined plans for the work; Revs. C. C. Dunlap, Drummond, Beckett, Mrs. E. T. Bruce, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Makel, Mrs. Watt. After a few announcements the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Heard. Thus the new Richard Allen House became a reality. The opening of the Richard Allen House means not only the helping of the migrants who are coming to this city, but a great deal more. It means co-operation among the churches, it means unity among the brethren. The splendid spirit that has been shown in the organizing of the Richard Allen House is one of the high points of the African Methodist history in this city. There has never been a single objection voiced any where, no one has heard anything of jealousy or envy. All of the

churches willingly co-operated. The loyalty with which the brethren co-operated, and the splendid spirit shown is highly commendable. All of the larger churches took a room to furnish, the smaller churches undertook to pay for gas and furnish coal and do other necessary things. We do not know in all of the years of our residence in this city, a finer example of co-operation. Even after all was furnished, one brother who was asked to furnish coal, said that he had no objection to furnishing coal, but that he wanted to put something permanent in the house, as he realized we were making African Methodist history.

Not only the unity of the pastors, but the enthusiasm of the laity. The ladies have worked day after day getting the house in order, and this spirit they have shown has been highly commendable. If the spirit continues, and there is no doubt but that it will continue, it will mean a new day in African Methodism in Philadelphia, so far as the social work of the church is concerned, and the awakening of a new enthusiasm for a great mass of laity.

The meeting of the general committee is called for Thursday night, December 20th, at Zion Church, 21st and Tasker Street, and it is expected that all persons in the city of Philadelphia will be present and that they will bring their committees of at least five men and women. One larger church is going to have a committee of 20 men and 20 women. These will take up the question of labor, of housing, health, amusement, and various other subjects which need to be studied among our people in this city for the improvement of the home.

WARNS OF NEGRO REVOLT AT SOCIAL CONFERENCE

URGE WHITES TO READ COLORED NEWSPAPERS

A representative audience of white and colored people attended the sessions of the All-Philadelphia Conference of Social Workers in Witherspoon Hall the latter part of last week. The papers were scholarly and interesting to both groups. On Saturday morning the place of Mrs. Talbert, who is ill, was taken by Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson who spoke on the Anti-Lynching Crusade. In the afternoon, under the auspices of the Interracial Committee, Dr. George Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ gave the warning that the Negroes, fundamentally a peace-loving people, are gradually preparing to fight, if necessary, to gain their rights as American citizens.

Dr. Haynes, in his address, "A Plan to Meet the Increasing Tide of Migration From the South," said that the recent war and its accompanying shortage of labor were responsible for a large increase in the migration of colored people from the farm and rural life of the South to the large industrial centres of the North. Nevertheless, he said, the development of inter-racial concensus caused the negro to be welcomed as a worker in many of the large industries, and, once there, understanding between the two races is bound to remain.

Young Generation Intelligent

"From the easy routine of farm life," said the speaker, "he has entered into the grind of industrial life, far more exacting. More important, it has increased the contact between the Negro and the whites. Race riots resulted in some cities. Everywhere the colored emigrant has been forced to go through a period of readjustment."

Prof. Kelly Miller laid down the proposition that principles never change, the programs vary. We need propaganda for Georgia and one for Philadelphia. Principles abide forever. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Bill of Rights and even Christianity and the Ten Commandments all break down at the color line. America makes its own Constitution a scrap of paper. Prof. Miller laid down two propositions for guidance. (1). All objects which must

the race will do great work in the future."

A demonstration of Negro music was given by Carl Ditton, of Philadelphia, and Nathaniel Dett, director of music at the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. A mixed quartet from the Cheyney School gave several selections.

Whites Should Read Negro Press

At the afternoon session Prof. Kerlin, of Cheney said that although he had been reared in the south with colored people all about him, he never really knew the Negro till he read our Literature. There are over 400 Negro newspapers, and any number of books and poems, by Negroes. How many of you have read their papers and their literature? Then how can you know the Negro mind?

remain together will find some mode of accommodation. An oasis in the desert far from civilization affords a place where all people and even the animals drink from the same public utility. (2.) Principles must operate without variation in their application. Prof. Miller referred to Harding's Inescapable difference Doctrine as good politics but poor sociology, saying the differences will take care of themselves if we find the points of similarity.

Creation of "international minds" through a motivated course of study in geography, was urged by Ernest Grassmuck, director of instruction in geography for the State Department of Instruction.

"In order to develop the type of Americans the world needs, educators must be given the proper support" said Miss Grassmuck. "They must be citizens who disregard color or creed, and judge people only by what contribution they make to society."

Larence Whyte, principal of the Durham-Pollock School, recommended the development of inter-racial concensus, not for the exploiting of grievances, but to create a better understanding between the two races and lead to a more tolerant attitude and friendly feeling.

Education Free to All Here

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the closing session of the conference, outlined the growth of public schools in the State, open to all children, regardless of race, color or creed.

"In this country we have all the hatreds and prejudices of most of the races and religions of the world," he said. "We must not allow it to be a problem of the future, but must deal with them now. Instead of different nationalities living by themselves and retaining national feeling for the country from which they came, we want all Americans."

I have never heard, nor do I know of an instance where Negroes have been prevented from attending any of the public schools in this State. If they take advantage of the great opportunities open to them, I am sure

EXPERT OPTIMISTIC

TOLEDO O. BLADE

NOVEMBER 1, 1923

AFTER SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS

A generally optimistic outlook on conditions among Toledo Negroes was given by Forrester B. Washington at the Inter-racial conference Wednesday morning in Ashland Avenue Baptist church.

Mr. Washington, director of the research bureau of the Associated Charities of Detroit, came here at the request of local colored leaders. He has just completed a four months survey covering all phases of Negro life in Toledo.

"The need here," reported Mr. Washington, "is not for new institutions as much as a new state of mind. Toledo must come to understand the Negro, but the Negro must grasp a new understanding of Toledo as well.

Juvenile Court Work Favored.

"The most prolific work at present must be accomplished along social lines. Social workers are needed among the boys and girls, and also among the new Negroes, who do not comprehend fully the advantages here and are apt to fall into the city's institutions of vice," continued Mr. Washington. He advocated a Negro worker in the Juvenile court.

Findings show that there are 15 orthodox colored churches in Toledo with a membership of 2,839. "An equal number of the 'exhorter' type of service now in operation here must be abolished, because their appeal is only to the lower types of religious feeling," the speaker asserted.

He presented an analysis of the colored population of Toledo, which numbers 10,000. It was pointed out that three times as many Negroes are here now as there were in 1915. This increase has come largely from the agricultural districts of the South, and presents new problems in assimilation.

Health Conditions Better.

The house-to-house canvass made during the survey, showed that general health conditions have improved in the past five years, with a corresponding decrease of the death rate. This was attributed to the better sanitary standards which local Negroes have adopted.

Mr. Washington said that working conditions in Toledo are unusually good. The average wage for colored men is \$29 and 27 per cent of all colored labor is either skilled or semi-skilled. Colored clubs within certain Toledo factories are an in-

novation he has not found elsewhere the speaker said.

Mr. Washington's report featured the morning meeting of the conference, one of three held in the Ashland avenue church Wednesday

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL

MAY 10, 1923

Allen at Meeting of Negro Social Workers

N. B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League, is president of the second annual state conference on social work among colored people, to be held in Cincinnati tomorrow and Saturday. A large number of colored social workers of this city are expected to attend.

Among the speakers will be Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Society, and President John A. Gregg of Wilberforce University. The conference will offer opportunity for colored workers of Ohio to exchange experiences in working with problems of housing, health, family case work, employment and industrial welfare.

The Rev. B. F. Williams presided at this session, and Dr. B. F. Reading led the devotions.

Session in Afternoon.

Addresses were given in the afternoon. Will W. Alexander and Dr. George E. Haynes, members of the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council. Dr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene association also spoke. Grove Patterson of the Blade presided and devotions were directed by the Rev. L. B. Stivers.

The same speakers gave addresses on "Methods and Principles of International Co-operation" at the evening session, and Mr. Washington gave a brief statement of the work done in his survey here. The Rev. Henry A. Arnold and the Rev. R. E. Bagnall conducted services at this meeting. Special music was rendered by the Third Baptist church quartet.

Social Conditions, Improvement of. - 1923. New York

HOPE DAY NURSERY

CORRECTS "CRISIS"

new York Amsterdam News
In a communication to the Amsterdam News, the Hope Day Nursery seeks to correct a false statement, which appears in the current issue of the "Crisis" magazine. The statement follows: 3-14-23

The Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery calls the attention of the public to a statement appearing in the current issue of the Crisis as follows: "In 1916, the club (meaning the Utopia Neighborhood Club) raised \$8,300 to pay off the mortgage on Hope Day Nursery."

In fairness to the many friends who worked for the Mortgage Fund Drive and contributed to it, newspapers of the city are requested to state that the drive was held under the direct supervision of Hope Day Nursery which published a report following the campaign containing the names of the contributors, with detailed account of expenses.

Members of the Utopia Neighborhood Club gave their support as individuals only, for which Hope Day Nursery is duly grateful. To credit the Utopia with the responsibility of the undertaking, however, would be to discredit the efforts of many friends who work for no other institution than Hope Day Nursery.

Not to correct such a statement would be to grossly mislead the public, which has always rallied magnificently to the support of the Hope Day Nursery in everything it has undertaken to do. The people of New York City and vicinity seem especially proud of the fact that the Nursery is the one institution principally supported and entirely controlled by colored people.

Brooklyn Urban League

And Lincoln Settlement

new York Age
The summer fresh air work under the supervision of Mrs. T. J. Burge, assisted by Miss Laura Valdes, is in full swing.

new York City
On Wednesday, July 18, fifty mothers of the neighborhood with their children were given a free all-day water trip by the Mayor's Committee of Women. 7-18-23

A group of boys have been sent by the League to a Camp at Marlboro, N. Y., for two months' stay. Another group of seventy-five or a hundred will be sent to Litchfield, Conn., for a two weeks' stay the last week in July.

On July 5, the Park and Playground Committee of Brooklyn opened a playground at the Settlement, 105 Fleet place. The small boys and girls

crowd in for old-fashioned children's games. The girls are taught to sew and do raffia work and there are other crafts for the boys.

The League has secured convalescent care for a large number of women this summer free of charge and have secured places for ill children at the St. John's Guild Hospital.

The Day Nursery at the Settlement has been put into first class order with a trained nurse, Mrs. T. Saunders, in charge. The Urban League Big Sisters, Mrs. E. F. Horne, chairman, have taken over the Nursery as a part of their work and are spending \$200 which they cleared at a recent vaudeville and dance in painting the Nursery and buying curtains and bed linen for same.

The Industrial Department is growing rapidly, and it is planned to place a man at the head of that department in the fall to look after the calls.

URGES NEGROES TO GO FURTHER WEST

Congested living conditions among colored people in Brooklyn were criticized by James H. Hubert, secretary of the Urban League of New York City, who addressed delegates to the 15th annual meeting of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, Myrtle ave. near Bridge st., today. The convention was attended by 150 representatives of colored women clubs from all parts of the State. Mrs. M. C. Lawton of Brooklyn, president of the Federation, presided.

"Housing conditions in Brooklyn are worse than in Harlem," said Mr. Hubert, "although the Urban Club of this boro is doing all possible to relieve the situation. The club encourages migrants from the South to go on to less congested cities further West." Another organization to bend all its efforts in the service of distribution should be formed, the speaker thought.

progress of the "Fellows" of the league now being trained in three schools of social work and on efforts to stimulate new Urban

Leagues in various cities; reorganization of the work in Richmond, Va., where on December first an executive secretary began work on an enlarged program; sprading of the league's ideal through lectures by the employed staff including J. R. E. Lee extension secretary, who has addressed 39,500 people at 36 meetings; Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary, who has addressed three large gatherings; Charles S. Johnson, director of Re-

search and Investigations, who has appeared before five audiences and other volunteer and employed officials who have addressed at least 20 additional gatherings of white and colored people in all sections of the country.

Graham R. Taylor, of the Commonwealth fund, formerly director of the Chicago Race Relations commission, and Miss Dorothy Straus, New York lawyer, were elected to the board.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE MAKES QUARTERLY REPORT

Executive Board Holds Fall Meeting.

(Preston News Service)

New York City, Dec. —The fall meeting of the National Urban League was held at the Russell Sage Foundation building, 130 East 22nd street, New York City, on Wednesday afternoon last. The budget of \$47,855 was adopted for the year 1924, and new work was outlined for which it is hoped that money will be raised to bring the total the year's expenses to \$69,800.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, the executive secretary, reported in part the following accomplishment for the past four months: "A survey of the negro population of Waterbury, Conn., has been completed and is in the hands of a committee of colored and white citizens which has planned to put in operation the recommendations for improving the conditions exposed."

new York Age
The Department of Research and Investigation is now conducting a similar survey of the negroes of Buffalo, N. Y., the findings of which will be made the basis for practical social work in that city.

Through the efforts of the league, six negro organizations in Atlanta, Ga., were included in the Community Chest drive there which has just been completed. The local Atlanta Urban League is one of these organizations. The total amount to be received by the six agencies is \$37,950. 12-27-23

"The appreciation of the public for the publication of 'Opportunity' Magazine—eleven monthly issues

of which have already appeared—indicates that it is filling a need not heretofore met by any other publication. The largest universities in the country are subscribing and many of their departments of sociology are using it. Opportunity's circulation is on the increase and many words of commendation are being received from educators, sociologists, social workers and publishers." Mr. Jones reported on the

Urban League Acquires Site for Permanent Home

new York Age
The New York Urban League, located for a number of years at 2303 Seventh avenue and forced to vacate that location at expiration of its lease, now occupying temporary quarters in the Community House annex to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, West 138th street, has finally closed a transaction that will insure them permanency of location with sufficient facility of operation. Through Fitzherbert Howell, the real estate broker of 215 West 135th street, the League has purchased the two dwellings at 202-4 West 135th street, which will be remodelled to meet the requirements of that body's activities.

Officials of the League carried on negotiations over a period of about six months with a number of brokers, white and colored, but the proposition finally made by Mr. Howell with the regard to the property settled upon was accepted by the executive board.

According to a statement by James H. Hubert, executive secretary, the buildings will be remodelled at a cost of about \$15,000, and in addition to the facilities required by the League, provision will be made for several affiliated bodies.

Both Mr. Hubert and Arthur C. Holden, chairman of the board, have expressed satisfaction with the property secured, and they say that it was largely due to the experience and willing cooperation of Mr. Howell that it was possible for them to acquire so suitable and convenient a location.

The plots have combined frontage of 34 feet, 4 inches, with a depth of 99 feet, 11 inches.

N. Y. URBAN LEAGUE GETS \$30,000 GIFT

new York Amsterdam News
Railroad Men Lead in Campaign for Funds to Pay for New Quarters.

12-3-23

Among the financial campaigns attracting the attention and interest of Harlemites is the New York Urban League campaign for a permanent home. That organization announces a contribution of \$30,000; \$10,000 of this amount is given outright and \$20,000 is conditioned upon raising an equal amount. Of the \$20,000 to be raised, \$10,000 must be raised from colored contributors.

The campaign committee composed of a representative from each occupation and profession, encouraged by this gift, has extended the campaign to December 15th.

A statement issued by James H. Hubert, executive secretary, shows the railroad men, under the leadership of Mr. H. L. A. Clark, leading in the amount of cash contributions received thus far. Garage owners and employees, with Mrs. Leonard S. Kenerly leading, comes second, and the billiard-room owners, under the direction of Messrs. W. H. Willis and A. C. Deming, third.

"The response," said Mr. Hubert, "has been a source of encouragement to every worker in the campaign. The community's appreciation of the service that the League has been rendering during these years should stimulate every worker to do even more in the future." Among the interest-whose persistence and untiring effort called at the office, making her contribution and taking out a membership for each of her seven children. Another working woman, over eighty years of age, has canvassed her apartment, collecting more than fifty memberships.

The campaign bulletin issued by the League shows a total of 12,563 persons assisted through advice and information during the present year. This includes many new

comers from the South and West Indies. agencies operating in the Harlem district.

With the remodeling of the two buildings to be used as a permanent home for the League will begin a larger industrial program. The program will include closer connection with the large industries in the city, with an effort to obtain increased opportunity for colored workers. The buildings will also provide a center for

Swinging Around the Circle Of the Urban Leagues

(By L. Hollingsworth Wood).

Being a report of a visit made in March, 1923, by E. K. Jones, executive secretary, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the National Urban League, to its branches in Pittsburgh, Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Missouri, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, together with a conference with the Council of Social Agencies at Buffalo.

INTEREST: The interest in the question which our present attitude of mind tends to arouse where we have large populations of Negroes in our cities was clearly evidenced to us as we met with groups throughout our journey.

First of all, in the colleges we found the classes in sociology, community living, etc., giving intelligent study to this question and the short talks which we were able to make before such classes were received with every evidence of the deepest attention.

Mr. Jones addressed two classes, one at the Margaret Morrison College of Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, and the other at the University of Pittsburgh; and Mr. Jones and Mr. Wood addressed classes at the Junior College in Kansas City.

Everywhere we went employed managers were anxious to meet us and some eight or ten of them attended the dinner at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh. Social workers and the secretaries of the community funds or chests were all of them eager to find out from us any information as to the general situation and to answer our questions as to the particular city in which their work brought them in contact with the community problems.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION: We found no unemployment anywhere. Pittsburgh had brought into one district alone some five thousand in the last month and said they could absorb twenty-five thousand in the district if they could get them. There was no unemployment in Columbus or St. Louis or Kansas City; in fact, even men usually classed as "unemployable" were being used. Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland were all leager looking for men and could absorb from five to thirty thousand.

MIGRATION: The migration seemed so fast to be most felt at Pittsburgh.

The source of the \$30,000 appropriation has not been disclosed. Mr. Arthur C. Holden, chairman of the New York Urban League, whose persistence and untiring efforts are largely responsible for this gift, has promised a more detailed statement at a later date.

In Detroit the newcomers were mostly being met by members of their families or friends who had established themselves in Detroit. There were a number of colored faces in the crowd waiting the arrival of the trains in the Detroit station. John C. Dancy, executive secretary, Detroit Urban League, on Sunday counted eighty-three newcomers from the Cincinnati train and still only two or three applications for assistance in getting jobs had reached the office of the Urban League.

We heard rumors of attempted restrictions placed by the various communities. One Pittsburgh man told us of an attempt to bring back the white labor employer who had brought up some five hundred men from North Carolina as being subject to a fine of \$500 and six months imprisonment. J. T. Clark of the Pittsburgh Urban League showed us stocks of letters from colored men in the South in response to a reported interview with him in one of the Negro papers. He reported that he had received four hundred letters from Savannah alone, and from Macon, Ga., we also heard many had come.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES: Housing opportunities were being insisted upon by our representatives and advice was given in regard to suitable clothing for a more rigorous climate. One district near Pittsburgh had had quite a number of deaths from pneumonia, so many in fact that they were not willing to publish it. We found that the more constructive-minded personnel managers were endeavoring to promote the increase in steady family groups and were thinking of, and in some cases actually, constructing houses for them with this end in view. In Kansas City the spread of the more prosperous Negro home purchasers into the residence districts was causing some concern. Bombing and property owners protective committees were in evidence.

INCIDENTS: We had interesting experiences in many places. Mr. Liggett, director of the Community Chest in Louisville, told us a story of being disturbed on his sleeping porch at night by boys playing in the street and when he called them to go away they said they were colored boys and had no other playground. And his conscience told

him there were plenty of white playgrounds.

An interesting experience was the meeting with the charming colored banker in Chicago who showed us a number of properties, took us to his home and encouraged us with the general interest in the whole problem of community welfare.

A radio program in the beautiful home of a colored member of the Cleveland City Council with an interesting report of the helpfulness of the co-operative spirit in overcoming prejudice was another charming incident, while the frequent requests for the service of our secretaries in political campaigns, either as candidates or speakers, gave evidence of the real position of respect in the communities which they have attained.

Perhaps the incident which stands out most vividly is our experience at the Junior College in Kansas City, where a group of young women from seventeen to nineteen years of age, who had been studying the life of various groups in Kansas City, were reporting on their investigations into the life of the Negroes there.

It was inspiring to see their enthusiasm for what was evidently a perfectly unknown situation. One of the speakers asked these young white women if any had a friend or acquaintance in a girl of similar age in a colored group, of whose life and ambitions she had first hand knowledge as a friend. We learned later that the girls after our departure had asked their leader to get in touch with a similar colored group that they might avail themselves of the privilege of such friendship.

In spite of three speeches a day before white and colored, as well as mixed audiences and ten nights on sleeping cars, the trip in retrospect stands out with great high spots of encouragement that we are on the right road and the response of men and women of both races to the challenge of our cooperative program, all along the line was a great incentive to expand the organization into a still greater number of cities.



Amelia Rives Wilcher
Neighborhood Secretary

Work of New York Urban League Increases in Volume Year by Year

Purchases Two Houses in 136th Street to House Its Varied Activities—Funds Raised by Voluntary Memberships.

In order to get more office space for its many and varied activities the New York Urban League, Inc., of which Mr. James H. Hubert is executive secretary, has been forced to buy the two buildings at 202-204 West 136th St. at a cost of \$28,000. The League is now quartered temporarily in the Community House of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, which is located at 132 West 138th street.

The Urban League not only requires offices for its own staff of workers, but space for other organizations with which it co-operates for the betterment of living conditions in Harlem.

The Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, with a corps of 17 workers, the New York Tuberculosis Association and the Prenatal Clinic, which has given advice to over 4,000 women, are some of the organizations with which the Urban League co-operates.

Another important feature of the work the Urban League, under Mr. Hubert and those who preceded him, is the promotion of organized effort in the community. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, now a national organization; the Welcome Stranger Committee, a group organized for the assistance of strange girls who come to the city; the Sojourner Truth House for Unmarried Mothers and the Big Brother and Big Sister Movements, are some of the organizations either organized, fostered, promoted or financed by the Urban League.

The slogan of this organization, "Not Alms, but Opportunity," is carried out in its whole program.

The opportunity to live with wholesome surroundings, the opportunity to work in any field of endeavor in which an applicant is conversant, wholesome and beneficial recreation, better housing conditions are some of the fundamental problems

with which the League seeks to deal, and with which it is dealing very successfully. In furthering this program the League believes in the trained worker, for it is only by using persons especially trained that the organization can carry out its work among the 175,000 Negroes in New York City.

The industrial work is now under the direction of A. J. Allison,

who during the course of each day directs scores of colored men and women, some of whom have just come from the South, to jobs. This in itself is a great and important work in the community. It is also interesting to reflect that several years ago it was primarily through the Urban League that the State Employment Office was secured for Harlem. Last Winter, during the unemployment crisis, Mr. Allison directed 2,673 unemployed men to jobs.

The Health Information Bureau of the New York Tuberculosis Association is conducted by Mrs. Mable D. Keaton, another important work. The League has also given two weeks of convalescent care in the country to 972 patients, following discharge from hospitals.

The Henry Street Nursing Service is supervised by Miss E. R. McLeod, and the chairman of the Welcome Stranger Committee is Mrs. Millicent McDonald. Other members of the staff include Miss Amelia R. Wilcher, Neighborhood secretary; Miss M. N. Perkins, vocational secretary; Miss Margaret V. Walker, office secretary; Miss Mabel G. Dabney, bookkeeper, and Miss Marie H. Jackson, information secretary.

During Health Week the Urban League organized the Harlem Health Conference, with Dr. P. M. Murray as chairman. This Conference represented 39 agencies.

The League has also been instrumental in obtaining Bellevue Hospital for colored internes, in-

ducating the New York Public Library to use colored assistants, and securing the establishment of the Columbus Hill Day Nursery, the Boys' Welfare Association and the Lenox and Dunbar Community Centers.

The National Urban League was organized in 1911 with a budget for the first year of \$2,500. Twenty-five thousand dollars are now needed for the work of the New York body alone, which was incorporated in 1920, and opened its first office in 135th Street. Among the more prominent workers who have served with the League in Harlem are Eugene Kinkle Jones, executive secretary of the national

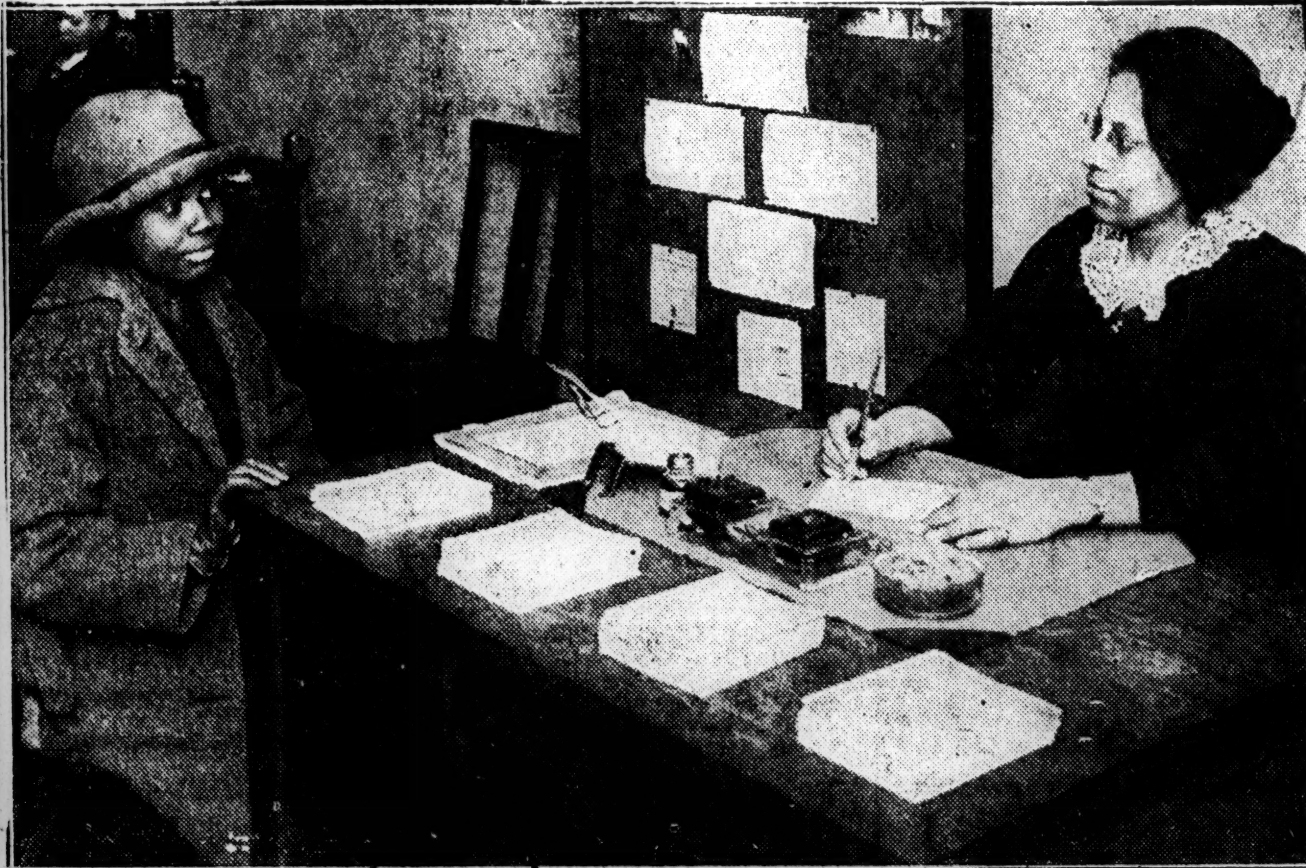
Big Sister and Big Brother Movements, respectively.

The funds of the Urban League are raised by means of memberships in three classes—annual, \$1 per year; contributing, \$5 per year, and sustaining, \$10 per year. Officers of the local body are Arthur C. Holden, chairman; E. P. Roberts, vice-chairman; Miss Eva D. Bowles, secretary, and A. S. Friswell, treasurer.

body: John T. Clarke, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League; T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League; Miss Estelle Jarrott; Charlie Allison



A. J. Allison
Industrial Secretary



New York Amsterdam News - 7, 9.
GIVES HEALTH ADVICE—Mrs. Mabel D. Keaton (right) who conducts the Health Information Bureau of the New York Tuberculosis Association, here shown giving advice to an eager listener. In a congested community such as we live in her work is very important.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting, Missouri Conference for Social Welfare, Convenes in Columbia, Nov. 21-23

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Missouri Conference for social welfare will be held at Columbia, Mo., from November 21 to 23. The theme of the conference this year is Prevention in Social Work. Other subjects to be discussed are as follows:

County Public Welfare Work; Present Program of the Red Cross; Community Organization and Leadership; Professional Standards in Social Work; The Social Significance of a Play Program; Negro Welfare Problems, etc.

Among the out-of-state speakers are: Alexander Johnson of Indiana, formerly secretary of the National Conference for Social Work, and The Indiana Board of State Charities; Allen T. Burns of New York, Secretary of the National Information Bureau. Missouri speakers include: President S. D. Brooks, University of Missouri; John S. Crawford, Warden State Prison; Dr. M. A. Bliss, St. Louis; Mr. F. T. Lane, Kansas City, Urban League and Chairman of the Negro Division of Social Welfare. Mr. Gordon H. Simpson, St. Louis Urban League; Miss Carol Bates, Executive Secretary, Missouri Welfare League; Mrs. M. F. Cook, Kansas City; Robert S. Cobb, Executive Secretary Missouri Negro Industrial Commission; Mr. E. G. Steger of the St. Louis Provident Association and Mrs. Mattie J. Covington of the State Industrial School at Tipton. Other speakers to be announced later.

On Thursday a group conference will be held at the Douglas High School, subject Negro Welfare Problems. Mr. F. T. Lane will preside. After the conference a luncheon will be served by the Domestic Science Department of the High School.

The Invitation:—Come to the Conference. Bring your friends with you. Let us at this meeting focus public attention on the important public welfare needs of the state.

A. F. Kuhlman, President,
Homer Talbot, Secretary,
F. T. Lane,
Chairman Negro Welfare Div.

NEGRO NEWS

The Urban League announces that in the month of April its Employment Department did a record business, a total of 457 having been placed in suitable employment, of which number 231 were men and 226 women. This makes a total of 1,397 men and women sent to positions by the league so far this year.

A steady increase is shown as follows:

	Placements.	Total
January—		
Men	113	
Women	165	278
February—		
Men	121	
Women	135	256
March—		
Men	184	
Women	202	386
April—		
Men	231	
Women	226	457
Total		1,397

The prospects are that the month of May will see an even larger number of placements made by the league. The present labor shortage will undoubtedly lead to the employment of large numbers of negro men and women in the industries of the St. Louis industrial district, which is quite timely, in view of the fact that there is a heavy influx from the south. Most of the credit for the increasing number of placements through the Employment Department is due to Miss Patti C. Cox, who has handled the employment for over three years.

During the month of April the Urban League free dental clinic for school children gave treatment to 259 children with a commercial value of \$330.50. This makes a total of 9,799 children treated at the clinic since its opening.

Following the investigation of the heavy migration from the south, the Urban League called a meeting of ministers, social workers, business and professional men at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. April 27. Those who addressed the meeting were the

Rev. George E. Stevens, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, Miss Edith Mason of City Hospital No. 2, Homer G. Phillips, Mrs. John H. Evans of the Provident Association, Dr. J. E. White, David D. Jones, executive secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A.; James T. Bush and Pearl Abernathy, real estate dealers.

The meeting resulted in the formation of a temporary organization with Gordon H. Simpson, executive secretary of the Urban League, as chairman pro tem, and Miss Mae E. Cox of the Urban League, staff secretary pro tem, and the appointment of an executive committee of seven as follows: Gordon H. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. John H. Evans, James T. Bush, J. E. Mitchell, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, the Rev. D. W. Parr and David D. Jones. The committee is investigating the question of housing, employment, health and ways and means of assimilating newcomers, and will announce its definite plans next week.

Among those at the meeting were Miss Gladys Carrion, Mrs. John H. Evans, Mrs. Lottie Gillespie, B. V. Gossin, the Rev. Chas. Stanley, Mrs. E. J. Victoria, Homer G. Phillips, J. E. Mitchell, David D. Jones, Dr. J. E. White, the Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, Mrs. J. F. Stevens, Miss Edith Mason, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, Miss Mae E. Cox, Miss Areatha Hankal, Mrs. E. R. Livingston, L. W. Steward, Miss Sidney Davis, James T. Bush, Pearl Abernathy, Mrs. W. P. Curtis and Gordon H. Simpson.

The members of the English class of Sumner High School, under the direction of Herman S. Dreer, presented a "Revue of the Passing Events of 1923" at the high school auditorium Tuesday. The affair was entertaining and included a burlesque of various teachers, students and events of the past school year.

The speakers for the commencement exercises of Sumner High School and Sumner Teachers' College were chosen last week. The speakers among the high-school graduates will be Beulah P. Harris, Odessa Hicks, Louise Briscoe, Hannah Blanton, Elsie Anderson and Willie Mae Reid, and their theme will be "The Trend of Modern Life." The speakers for the teachers' college will be Adele DeBoe, Dorothy Vashon, Bernice Porter, Flonretta Perkins, Margaret Robinson, Verneta Smith and Margaret Abernathy, whose theme will be "Greater Education."

The Red Domino Dramatic Club of Sumner High School will give a playlet entitled "Lustre Spun" at the school auditorium on May 11. This presentation is under the supervision

and direction of Robert Watts, instructor of English. It was composed by Elsie Anderson, a member of the June, 1923, class, and there are 94 in the cast.

Mrs. Mattie Dover Young, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A., is returning to resume her duties in St. Louis. She has been attending a class in the National Y. W. C. A. training school at Dayton, Ohio. Eleven other secretaries from various parts of the country took this course of instruction in Y work.

The Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A. will have charge of the vesper services Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Wheatley Branch.

The Mothers' and Daughters' Clubs will hold a banquet at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. on May 15. The speaker will be Mrs. Cornelius Winn of the National Y. W. C. A. of New York.

Thomas James, proprietor of the Comet and Retina theaters, entertained his employees at a banquet in celebration of the opening of the Retina Theater. The banquet was held at Jazzland and Judge and Mrs. Crittenden E. Clark were guests of honor. Mr. James, in addressing his guests, stated that he and his employees work primarily to serve the public, and in appreciation of his employees' faithful service he tendered them this feast.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES

During the month of July the Employment Department secured places for a total of 409 people, of which 342 were men and 287 were women and girls.

With the coming of Mrs. Brooks as Neighborhood Secretary, the work with the clubs has been revived. A meeting of the club officers was held recently and those who attended went away impressed with their splendid opportunities for service to others, as well as for self help to be had through the club activities. The indications are that excellent results will follow when the cooler days come.

The Waring Neighborhood Club will hold its next meeting Friday, August 24th, at the home of Mrs. Taylor, 3515 Lawton avenue.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES

By Wm. V. Kelly
Industrial Secretary

The labor situation in St. Louis at present gives evidence of no condition which might cause alarm. With most of the factories and foundries operating on a normal basis and additional demand for labor through the Bond issue, St. Louis has every reason to be hopeful with the approach of winter so far as labor is concerned. But we must think of St. Louis in its relation to other industrial centers, and also its geographic location.

St. Louis is the gateway to Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas from most of the northern industrial centers. Should the unforeseen happen and Negroes are thrown out of work in large numbers in the north a certain percentage will begin a southern movement and in their reluctance to go back south will stop in St. Louis as a last chance against peonage, exploitation, and lynchings. The housing situation and the present program of segregation, so well described by Mr. George W. Buckner in the August issue of Opportunity will certainly have their places in aggravating social and industrial problems in St. Louis.

We would, therefore, suggest that Negroes who have jobs that are paying a living wage hang on to them and take care that they are not replaced by white laborers because of too frequent layoffs and indifference.

MO. CONFERENCE SOCIAL WELFARE CLOSES SESSION

Columbia Has Not Recovered From Effects Of The Lynching There Last May
The Colored Delegates Have Misgivings When Attempt Is Made At Segregation. Spirit Of Intolerance Is Much In Evidence.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 27 (Special)—The 23rd annual session of the Missouri Conference of Social Welfare held here November 21, 22 and 23 was marked with "givings and misgivings." There is no doubt but that the recent lynching of James T. Scott has left a bad feeling between the races in this city.

The spirit of intolerance manifested itself in an effort to segregate the colored delegates in the auditorium where the general session was held.

Owing to a conflict in the schedule the session devoted to Negro Welfare Problems was held at Douglass High School at the same time that two other sessions were being held at the University of Missouri, and this arrangement prevented an attendance of a number of delegates at the latter sessions which were devoted to "County Public Welfare Work" and "Social Case Work and Child Welfare."

The session devoted to Negro Welfare Problems was presided over by F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary, Community Service Urban League, Kansas City, Mo. In opening the meeting Mr. Lane made reference to the gradual improvement of social conditions affecting Negroes in the state of Missouri. He stressed the need for state institutions for tubercular and feeble-minded Negroes, and further need for improved equipment at the State Industrial Home for Negro Girls at Tipton.

Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis, read a paper on "Inter-racial Relations," in which, after reviewing the forces which have resulted in greater inter-racial co-operation thru out the country, several recommendations were made for greater co-operation between the races based upon local organizations of white and colored citizens with constructive programs for improvement.

Robt. S. Cobb, Executive Secretary of the Negro Industrial Commission, Jefferson City, read a paper on "Needed Provisions for Feeble Minded Tubercular Negroes in Missouri." Mr. Cobb pointed out that in the whole state of Missouri there was no institution to take care of the colored feeble-minded even though Negroes paid taxes in cities and counties for this purpose.

N. C. Bruce, Inspector of Negro Schools, State Department of Education, sent a paper on "Colored Public Schools in Missouri." This paper was read by Mrs. S. P. Stafford, one of the St. Louis delegates. Mrs. M. J. Covington spoke on the State Industrial Home for Girls.

Nathan B. Young, President of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, was introduced to the assembly and made a few brief remarks on the value of such a conference for improving conditions thru out the state.

Dr. W. P. Curtis of St. Louis, discussed some of the evils of segregation.

The local committee on arrangements was in charge of Prof. J. Ruffin, Principal of Fred Douglass High School, assisted by J. B. Coleman and Rev. J. L. Caston as Chairman of the reception committee, also Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Victor L. Hicks. This local colored committee warmly received all of the colored delegates and

provided a banquet and reception at the First Baptist Church on Thursday evening.

The election of officers for the conference is as follows: President, Walter W. Whitsan, Supt. of the Kansas City Provident Association, 1st Vice President, Scott R. DeKins, Secretary of the Charities Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; 2nd Vice President, Harold Matthews, Supt. of Missouri Welfare; Secretary-Treasurer, Homer Talbot, Jefferson City, Mo.; Executive Committee—George Greenleaf, J. C. Kirk, Rev. J. H. Hartsman, George Cockrell, Elwood Street and A. F. Kuhlman.

The next session will be held in St. Louis in 1924.

SOCIAL WORKERS MAKE SOCIAL PROGRESS IN MISSOURI

On last Friday evening, the Missouri Conference for Social Welfare adjourned a most important meeting in the light of creating sentiment for social progress in Missouri. While this is a voluntary body, its influence is tremendous, and among its members are many of the public officials of the state. Prof. A. F. Kuhlman of the University of Missouri, president of the Conference, made a wonderful presentation of "What Social Workers Are Trying to Do in Missouri." Among some of the prominent speakers visiting the Conference were Alexander Johnson, known as the Dean of Social Work, and Allen T. Burns, director of the National Information Bureau.

In summarizing the work of the Negro Committee before the general conference, Mr. F. T. Lane said among other things that "In view of the fact that prevention is a keynote of the conference, every study presented by this committee is very important, for if you follow the suggestions based on the subject matter therein, not only will much misery and poverty be prevented, but also bloodshed, hatred and misunderstanding." 2-1-23

"The story has been well told of the condition of the tubercular and feeble minded Negroes in our state. Too much emphasis cannot be given this situation and any community that expects to make progress and continues to neglect the welfare of a large group of its citizens will find the road difficult and progress slow. Not only are the institutions for indigent and dependent Negroes lacking but the schools and other avenues for culture and refinement receive little encouragement either from the authorities of the state or the great potential institution of public opinion. Therefore the committee submit-

ted for adoption by the conference the following suggestions and recommendations:

"1. That there be established in the State of Missouri an Inter-racial Commission having authority and jurisdiction as other regular commissions of the state; and to organize inter-racial committees among socially minded and constructive thinking white and colored citizens.

"2. That each community in the state co-operate in working out the problems arising out of the heavy migration of Negroes and to afford greater cultural and economic opportunities, including Housing, Educational Facilities, Health, Industry and Recreation.

"3. That we work to develop a public opinion in connection with the press with the object of securing a fairer attitude toward Negroes and news articles about Negroes; that the creditable achievements as well as crimes be given publicity.

"4. We heartily approve the legislative program of the conference and urge the inclusion of recommendations for provisions for feeble-minded and tubercular Negroes and that adequate appropriation be made to maintain the Home at Tipton and increase the educational opportunities of the inmates of both Tipton and Boonville.

Educator Urges Justice for Negro

Dr. John Hope of Atlanta Tells of Purposes of Urban League

[Special Dispatch to the Evening News.] KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 16.—Declaring that the negro problem "is the biggest question facing America to-day," Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., before an assembly composed of delegates and special workers of both the white and colored races at the opening session here of the annual convention of the National Urban League delivered a plea for "justice to the negro."

"I came out here," Dr. Hope said, "to address myself to the question what are the minimum social standards for a normal life? I suppose a social worker would make up something in five minutes about shelter, food, protection, education and so on. All the people in the United States except the colored people have one thing that makes all of these several things possible and that is the ballot. Approximately 500,000 colored people have come from the South to the North in the last ten years, but the

great majority of colored people in the United States does not in any appreciable degree have the ballot.

"Negroes, as a group, have never had in the United States the opportunity to enjoy all those things I have mentioned. Now, when you consider a situation like that the Urban League's object becomes very significant.

"The Urban League's object is to look after the negroes' welfare in the United States. It aims to look after a group of people who have had as a background and habitat for over 100 years the country rather than the city. Up until a comparatively few years ago 70 or 80 per cent of these people lived in the country. It looks after to a very large extent colored people who have come suddenly into the great industrial cities of the North, bringing all of the limitations that have been theirs in the country into the city, meeting all the limitations that are in the city for them to meet.

"The standards that negroes ought to have in this country are the standards they must have if this country is to last. Every man in the United States runs the risk of losing a square deal as long as there stalks in this country the ghost of injustice to the negro."

The Colored Working Girls Home Ready For Occupancy

The St. Louis, Mo. recently located at 3843a Windsor Pl. We are now making ready for about 12 girls; also for a four weeks Carnival in the interest of this home on Pendleton and Finney Aves., Monday evening, August 13th. The public is cordially invited. Booths for any person or organization will be for let. All churches and other organizations that are in sympathy with our suffering migrants from the South are expected to cooperate with this worthy cause. As we are still in need of dishes, table linen etc. We will be glad to receive any donation at the above address. G. A. Mackey, Mother and Founder. Phone Lindell 5142-R. —Ady.

League's Sessions

Largely Attended

The Annual Conference of the National Urban League opened its sessions Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 in the auditorium of the Paseo Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Mo., the guests of the Kansas City Community Service Urban League. Over fifty delegates and visitors from twenty states attended. Among these were Bishop R. A. Carter of Chicago, Mrs. John R. Carey, Baltimore entertainment committee; Miss Eva D. Bowles, National Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Blanche D. Beatty, Tampa, Florida; Mr. Robert S. Cobb, Missouri Negro Industrial Committee.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. O. J. Hill, chairman of the Association of Colored Charities and of the Kansas City Inter-racial Committee. Wednesday morning the visiting delegates visited the Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas. At the morning session, Mr. John R. Cary of Baltimore, Md., a prominent business man who has given assistance to Negro home seekers, detailed the plan of the Home Makers' Building and Loan Association, which he organized. The Association buys homes and resells them to Negroes on a ten-year time basis, the first payment being 10 per cent of the cost and weekly payments equivalent to the rent. This provides an insurance against foreclosure for default.

John T. Clark of the Urban League told of the work of Negroes in the steel district. "Steel work," he said, "attracts a high proportion of unskilled labor. Ninety per cent of the work is unskilled. The 16,000 Negroes at work in the twenty-three steel plants of the Pittsburgh district represent 21 per cent of the total working force and practically all of them are unskilled. Prior to 1919 no Negroes were employed in nineteen of these twenty-three mills," Mr. Clarke said. "Gradually Negro workers are advancing to higher positions. One plant employing 2,875 Negroes has 35 Negro sub-foremen directing 883 men, of whom 273 are foreign whites. Eleven of the twenty-three mills have Negro foremen. It is the general opinion," said Mr. Clark, "that Negro work-

ers can withstand high temperatures better than the average white worker and as a result they are much in demand in summer months, and as winter approaches they have been supplanted by the white workers. This practice is happily decreasing. Foundries are insuring their Negro skilled workers. The mines also offer opportunities for Negro workers. Recently Negroes themselves have been buying and operating mines successfully. Mr. Homer Rogers, director of Industrial Relations for the Kansas City Bolt & Nut Company, commended the character of work done by Negroes in his plant. Their labor turnover is only 10 per cent of the total, although they are more than 10 per cent of the working force. They have lost less time relatively as a result of accidents, have a large proportion of Class A men in physical condition and is considered a desirable asset to the plant.

October 16, 1923.

Mr. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the National Urban League Board, in response to the address of welcome, characterized the work in which the organizations of the Urban League are engaged as a noble but unpopular cause. "We are facing," he indicated, "the most serious winter yet to be experienced in the life of this work. It is necessary to swim against the current and in the satisfactions which follow this service, an unpopular cause, through its nobility, becomes a beautiful path of benevolence and brotherhood. His subject, "What opportunities should a democracy afford its citizens?" was inverted in his discussion to "What Opportunities should citizens afford a democracy?"

President John Hope of Morehouse College addressed the body on the subject, "What are the minimum social standards for a normal life?" His emphasis was upon the obvious inadequacies of Negro life, particularly in the South. He asked with a consciousness of repetition, for security in work, social relations and leisure; education, and the one weapon of democracy, the ballot. "I have become a part of all that I have seen and heard done and had done to me," he said. "Before a normal life can be obtained

for Negroes it will be necessary to work on the American mind to upset those presumptions which are brought to every consideration of a question involving the Negro: the presumption of difference, and its subsequent temptations to a feeling of inequality and to injustice. America will never be able to function squarely even in international affairs," he said, "until she learns to deal fairly with the Negro population. Reference was made to the work of Atlanta in providing excellent new schools for Negroes, but which provided only 2 per cent more space than formerly, leaving 42 per cent of the Negro school population still without accommodation Wages," he said, "will be different just as long as they can be different."

Mr. Elwood Street, Director of the Community Council, St. Louis, Mo., spoke on the subject of "How may minimum social standards for a normal life be attained?" Mr. Street explained that the minimum social standards which he proposed had no reference to any particular group. "The idea of the minimum standard of living is fundamentally human nature. There has always been talk of Utopia from Plato down. A minimum standard of life is just another expression for Utopia except that in its nature it means constant pursuit of social advantages as our civilization is able to develop. A minimum standard may be attained by certain perfectly definite social devices. Securing these devices means first moving men's minds and emotions. Men's minds can be moved by facts properly presented, and facts can be so presented through wisely directed educational campaigns." Among the devices listed by Mr. Street were an elimination of the feeble-minded; a study and proper treatment of those persons who while not feeble-minded, are suffering from "behavior problems"; the careful adjustment of schooling to later life; vocational training for vocational guidance; continuation schools; elimination of preventable hazards of life in the matter of diseases and accidents; creation of old age pensions, sickness and accident insurance; adjustment of seasonal employment; public control of hours, working conditions and minimum wages; industrial democracy; development of systems of co-operative consumption, production and distribution.

If an organization devoted to the work of improving inter-racial relations can bring about a better understanding, eliminate points of friction, help the Negro to become more effective and useful, and of appreciating the necessity of establishing a desirable standard of living, it can contribute much to the advance of this great movement.

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Missouri.

URBAN LEAGUE SECRETARY SPEAKS TO COMMUNITY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHURCH WORKERS

Significant Address on Race Question Delivered To White Audience

An unusual opportunity for presenting to a white audience facts on many phases of the question of race relations in St. Louis occurred on Monday evening, Oct. 8th, when Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis, addressed the class on "The Church and the Community" at the St. Louis Community Training School for Church Workers held at the Third Baptist Church, Washington and Grand avenues, on the topic of "The Negro in St. Louis." About fifty men and women who were officers, teachers and workers in several of the white churches throughout the city were present and manifested a very keen interest in the address. The speaker expressed his appreciation of the invitation to speak before such a group, more particularly, because the officers, teachers, and workers present were the moulders of youth and public opinion and the leaders of thought in their respective churches and could wield their influence in the creating of a favorable attitude in all matters affecting both races. As a suggested text for the occasion the speaker presented the quotation "I have come that they may have life and have it more abundantly."

The speaker pointed out several important considerations for gaining a perspective which would help to eliminate the traditional attitudes, prejudices, and habits of action on matters pertaining to the Negro. He pointed out the fact that there is no longer a "Negro problem" but rather one of race adjustment, that the question could no longer be considered sectional, because the migration had made it national; and that the moving forces in the migration were more economic than racial. The old attitude that the white man "Knew the Negro" was a holdover from ante-bellum days and really

was not true because the whites as a rule do not have opportunity to see and understand the Negro except in their work. They rarely avail themselves of the opportunity to "see behind the veil," or enter a Negro home, or visit a Negro church. The Negro, on the other hand, knows the white man very intimately, even better than he knows himself at times, because he comes in contact with him in practically every phase of his life.

Emphasis was placed upon the three stages of race relations as indicated by Dr. Geo. E. Haynes in his Book "The Trend of the Races." The first of these was the period when whites exploited colored, while the second was a period when the white people worked for colored, and the third stage—the trend of today—is for both races to work together along the lines of inter-racial cooperation. This method is leading to success in many cities.

Turning to the main topic of discussion of the Negro in St. Louis the speaker with the use of several small maps showed the location of the Negro population of St. Louis and pointed out that the increase from 44,103 in 1910, to 69,854 in 1920 was small in comparison to the rapid increase during the last three years. The colored population has increased to between 80,000 and 85,000. The fact was also emphasized that the daily newspapers had greatly exaggerated the figures on increase of the colored population as a result of the migration as well as conditions arising therefrom.

Consideration was then given to the housing question and the speaker pointed out that the plan of unofficial segregation as proposed by the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange was wholly in defiance of the Supreme Court ruling, as well as wholly out of harmony with the general welfare of the city. By use of a series of maps based upon the 1920 census, prepared by the Church Federation of St. Louis, it was noted that the district principally East of Grand avenue, between Cass and Chouteau, was that in which was located the greatest degree of industrialization, the greatest mobility of population, the smallest percent of home ownership by occupants of houses, the really section in which the largest number

of Provident Association relief cases were located, the district in which there was a higher degree of infant mortality, as well as mortality from pulmonary causes. This is one of the oldest sections in the city and therefore where the houses were least modern, and yet it is the district in which the Real Estate Exchange would try to concentrate the largest number of colored population. Turning to the West End of the town the speaker pointed out that the plan proposed by the Real Estate Exchange cut off the business thoroughfare for use by Negroes which would force all Negro business that follows the trend of population to go into the residential streets. Furthermore the speaker pointed out that if the Real Estate Exchange was sincere in its desire to relieve the housing problem it would and could make available to Negroes a larger part of the 85 percent of rentable property which they are supposed to control in the city. The hopeful signs in connection with the housing emphasized—first that there was a definite trend toward the suburbs such as Kinloch, Clayton, and the new subdivision recently opened, Kentland; and the further fact that in the opinion of many a large number of newly built apartments in the West End of the city will doubtless draw many whites from districts which would then be available for colored.

It was emphasized further that the housing shortage was not peculiar to St. Louis alone, but that a recent survey showed eight northern cities with Negro population totalling 709,630 each had a very definite housing shortage for Negroes. New York shows a housing shortage for 40,000 Negroes, Pittsburgh reports families living in the most uninhabitable shacks, Detroit reports \$45 to \$50 being charged for four rooms with no electric or bath.

The speaker then turned to the consideration of churches and religion and stated there were about fifty Negro churches in St. Louis to which might be added many more small store-front churches. He emphasized the fact that the religion of the Negro was a religion of the heart; that the race melodies and spirituals feeling the heart beats of the race, and that the religion of the Negro today had lost none of its

beauty, sincerity, and honesty. He referred to the hopeful sign of the value of the human personality of all. A list of interesting books and magazines on the Negro and inter-racial co-operation was distributed to the members of the group.

There are about 12,000 colored children enrolled in the grades and over 1,600 in the High School with over 250 teachers in the fourteen different schools thruout the city. Reverting to the location of the great est percentage of colored population the speaker emphasized the need of a High School East of Grand avenue and noted that it was an injustice to the parents who could least afford it to have to pay carfare for their children to go three miles across town to attend the High School.

Turning to industry it was pointed out that between 40,000 and 50,000 men and women workers in the city were engaged in all types of work from the heaviest steel, foundry and factory work to personal service and domestic work in the homes—that a large number of women were mothers and were obliged to supplement the family income by working out by the day. He made a plea therefore for a sympathetic, tolerant attitude on the part of whites toward Negroes and the realization that all mankind were brothers and that human personality was the keynote of all helpful inter-racial contacts.

The speaker touched upon the need for further municipal recreational facilities for colored children, noting that only two playgrounds in the city were at present available and that children would have to come all the way from 9th street to 2800 Lefingwell and Lawton, to find a playground.

Special reference was made to several phases of the migration and the many problems of adjustment arising out of the sudden increase of colored population in the large cities. The reaction of both the South and the North to the migration was dwelt on at length.

In closing a plea was made for a revamping of the old attitudes, sentiments and habits of action on racial matters, for closer co-operation between the races, and for a realization that the welfare of both races was inter-dependent. The best way to produce this result was in the realization of human brotherhood and

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.

Maryland.

BIG BROTHER AND SISTER MOVEMENT BEGINS ITS WORK

Afro-American
Welfare Workers Encourag-

ed by Ability to Handle

Two Cases Successfully

Baltimore

md.
BUDGET PLANNED

Community House Employees

Trained Social Worker to

Handle Problems of Youth

9-17-23



the Family Welfare and other agencies these children are all dressed and ready for school this week. The father J. O. SMITH has also been pr Penn Stu. Photo and his Workman's Compensation aid is being looked after.

Another case was that of a child born in the House of Correction to Mrs. Isabelle Barentine, the young woman, who is serving a short sentence for killing her father. A group of Big Sisters, headed by Miss Elsie Mountain and Miss Vashti Maxwell, took up the case of this baby and not only provided it with proper clothing while its mother is incarcerated, but is looking after its future.

HUNDREDS OF CASES

The fact that there are thousands of such cases of this nature needing attention here in Baltimore, and the further fact that no agency at the present time is looking after this class of broken down humanity, opens a wide field for the usefulness of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

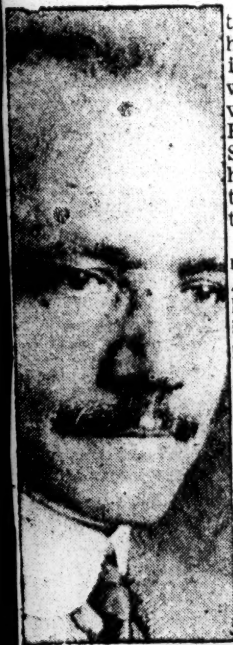
The plan is to perfect an organization composed of a group of volunteer workers from each church who will do specific work along this line and heading up in some central office. It will also connect up with the local and national movement, this organization being one of the great national bodies absolutely devoid of race prejudice and enforcing this policy whether North or South.

BAPTISTS AID

The fact that when it was found that the Fletcher family belonged to the Baptist Church it was turned over to a welfare club in a Baptist church, and the children established as members of the Sunday-school in this church demonstrates the value of work that might be done with migrants from the South to the benefit of the membership in local churches. The officers of the movement include Attorney C. C. Fitzgerald, president of the Big Brothers; Miss Elsie Mountain, president of the Big Sisters; William N. Jones, secretary of the Big Brothers, and Mr. Elmer Burgess, treasurer; Hon. W. Ashbie Hawkins is chairman of the Finance Committee, and Prof. Brown, of Morgan College, chairman of the Executive Committee.

NEW WELFARE WORKER

Mr. Johnson O. Smith, who is a graduate of Lincoln Institute, and of the Department of Social Science of Fisk University has been employed as a full-time worker at the Sharp Street Community House and will devote some of his time to working out plans of the organization.



Encouraged by the successful handling of two important cases, workers connected with the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement have broadened their program for the winter.

A finance committee headed by Atty. W. Ashbie Hawkins is raising a budget to put this work on an up-to-date basis this year, and a meeting of the Executive Committee will be called at an early date to check up on the progress of the plan to get representatives from all of the churches in the city.

Two cases handled recently by C. C. FITZGERALD this organization illustrate the practical effectiveness of this work. When the AFRO-AMERICAN published a call for help sometime ago for two families from the South needing help the organization took over the relief in the case of Thos. Fletcher.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

After ten months' struggle this family of eight children found themselves in a destitute condition. They came from the South, and up to the time the AFRO-AMERICAN set forth their case not one of these children had attended a day or Sunday-school because of lack of clothing. Through the efforts of the Big Sisters, with the co-operation of

GIFTS MAKE NEGRO CHILDREN GLEEFUL

Six Thousand Get Dolls and Toys Christmas Morning.

Record Is Set in Speedy Handling of Crowd by Committee.

BY ROSALIE M. JONES

Nobody ain't Christmas shoppin' Fur his stockin',
Nobody ain't catch no turkey,
Nobody ain't bake no pie,
Nobody's laid nothin' by,
Santa Claus don't cut no figger
Fur his mammy's little nigger
Seems lak everybody's rushin'
An'er crushin',
Crowdin' shops and jammin' trolleys,
Buyin' shoes an' shirts an' toys
Fur de white folks' girls an' boys,
But no hobby horse ain't rockin'
Fur his little wor-out stockin'.
He ain't quarlin' recollect,
He don't spec
Nothin', it's his not expectin'
Makes his mammy wish, O Laws!
Fur a nigger Santa Claus,
Totin' jes a toy balloon
Fur his mammy's little coon.



It was the eleventh annual distribution of toys by means of the Christmas Gift Fund. New Orleans had been giving of its dollars for a month, in preparation for this day; and dark little faces had been glowing with anticipation for longer than that.

The Christmas Gift Fund is the same thing to negro children that the Doll and Toy Fund, through which toys were distributed yesterday, is to white children.

It gives them toys—good toys, too—that they might know some of the festive side of Christmas, as well as those who are more fortunate.

Yesterday's was the same scene as Monday's, only with negro children instead of white. They started congregating in the square long before dawn, boys and girls, and mothers with infants in their arms.

Mammies Bring Broods.

There were old negro mammies, relics of ante-bellum days, bringing whole broods with them, that ranged like steps from infants to those up to the age limit, which was 10 years. There were children who were barefooted; cunning little pickaninnies 'bat brought exclamations from the many white persons who were among the visitors to witness the distribution; there were all ages, very grateful for the undetermined power which was making Christmas possible for them.

Many of them had never had a Christmas before. They know who Santa Claus is, all right—they had learned of him in school—and they know there actually are persons in the world who make it a custom to exchange gifts with each other on Christmas Day. But those people were of a different sphere. These children hadn't expected any Christmas, and many of them hadn't even dared hope for one.

When the gates into the tent opened at 9 a. m. there were several thousand children standing in line outside. They weren't pushing or scrambling just standing there stolidly, to express appreciation, if they should get some toy; to consider it their usual fate, if they didn't.

With Edward Roddy, member of the Doll and Toy Fund executive committee, in general charge, as he has been for some years past, and Frank P. Farrel, chairman of the negro committee, in direct charge, a good committee of negro workers was ready when the first children entered the tent.

There were toys enough for all on hand, and to spare; when the distribution was over, there were even enough left to send to several asylums in the city.

The children, those who were large enough to walk, entered the tent slowly. They weren't very sure of themselves, or sure that this was a magnificent dream, which would fade away, either. But when they were invited in, and offered anything they wanted in all that Fairyland—then they began to awaken to the goodness of it all.

They took their choice, pouring out thanks, almost everyone of them, for what they got. Grins spread over

their faces, showing wide ivory-white smiles. They laughed openly.

Some of them were contented enough, and ready to leave, when "Santa" Claus, at the front gate, gave them little toys that were meant for souvenirs. When they passed into the tent, and were given their choice of the big toys there, they were over-awed.

But when they reached the exit gate, and were given horns and candy and, for the boys, American flags, they were speechless. They dashed out of the tent helter-skelter, as though they were afraid it was all going to be taken from them.

Committeemen assisted by police made a record over past years in caring for the crowds. The local police, and private watchmen whose services were donated by the Boylan Detective Agency and Protective Police, entirely handled the outside crowds, and kept them moving smoothly toward the tent. Inside the local committeemen handled the crowds, and did it well, too. The entire number of children were given toys in less than three hours. It was 9 a. m. when the gate opened. Just before 12 o'clock the last child was served.

Everything Goes Smoothly.

Committeemen who had worked for years on this work declared the fund had never operated more perfectly than it did this year. The toys, they said, were of a better quality, with more of them, than there had ever been before. The tent was larger, thereby accommodating more of the little guests at one time, and thereby enabling the crowd to move more quickly. And there was not a single accident. Physicians and nurses found nothing to do, despite the crowd.

The negro committee which handled the distribution was as follows: Frank P. Farrel, chairman; Rev. H. H. Dunn, secretary; Albert Workman, Walter L. Cohen, Guy Thomas S. W. Green, T. F. Robinson, Rev. Calvin S. Stanley, Coleman Lyons, Albert Wright, A. G. Ballon, J. E. Glapion, Jr., Joseph E. Glapion, Sr., Rev. J. P. Jones, A. Richard, John Johnson, M. F. Bagnier, Josh Young, R. A. McLean, Frank Francois, T. A. Herbert, Isaac Willy, Albert C. LeRoy, Walter Hubbard, Eugene Robinson, Ernest Borden, Clifton Amidee, H. Townsend, G. Amidee, F. Bergeron, J. D. McCarthy, E. P. Columbus, Harry Jones, Marshall Jefferson, Alfred Manuel, Sr., Jules Piron, James E. Gayle and Joseph Workman.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
APRIL 10, 1923

NEGRO WELFARE CENTER AIM OF \$150,000 DRIVE

Colored Ministers' Association Sponsoring Movement to Raise Fund

Negroes of New Orleans are uniting in a common effort to raise a \$150,000 fund for a negro welfare center, to be located in the block bounded by

First, Second, South Derbigny and South Roman streets. The Colored Ministers' association is sponsoring the movement, aided by negroes in all walks of life.

Reverend C. D. Hayden proposed the project. He is being assisted by Rev. J. S. Burgiman, Rev. W. A. McClendon, Rev. J. T. Jordan, S. L. Edinburg, Prof. A. E. Perkins, principal of the Thomy Lafon school, and Doctors R. O. Louder and G. W. Lucas. These leaders of the colored race in New Orleans are organizing the campaign.

At a meeting held Sunday, April 8, on the site of the proposed welfare center, several hundred negroes met and discussed plans for the project. Leaders of the race addressed them, stressing the necessity for better sanitary and moral conditions among the negro race.

Aims of Center Given

The proposed welfare center will embrace a chapel, which may be used for all negro civic meetings, by all creeds; a modern gymnasium thoroughly equipped; a girls' rescue home, which will be under the control of the Colored Ministerial association; an old folks' home, for the needy aged; and a modern playground for all negro children.

This welfare project has the endorsement of the New Orleans Ministerial union and of many white civic leaders. Its conception is meeting with the approval of thinking white persons who are interested in the well being of the colored race.

Dr. G. W. Lucas, a local negro physician and proprietor of the Peoples Drug Store on Rampart street, is one of the active leaders in the movement. In a talk with an Item reporter, he outlined the project and told of how the negroes of the city are united in the effort.

"Hundreds of negroes from all walks of life attended Sunday's meeting," said Dr. Lucas. "The colored people are being awakened to the necessity of such a civic center for the welfare of their race. They are determined to carry the project to completion."

Ministers to Make Appeal

"The ministers of all churches will appeal to their congregations to aid the movement. Negroes of all walks of life are becoming interested and offering their aid. They will contribute all that they can towards the project. Among our race we will try to obtain the needed \$150,000, but we will appreciate aid and co-operation from the white people."

"The newspapers have spoken in favor of the proposed welfare center and have been generous in giving it space. We are united behind the movement and we will carry it through to completion, but I would appreciate it if you will write of it for the white people and request their co-operation."

They weren't sure what it was all about, but one thing they were sure of—it was Christmas!

Every one of the 6000 poor negro children who solemnly strode into the big toyland tent in Lafayette Square, and who staggered out, well burdened with toys such as they'd never dreamed of, yesterday morning, knew the happy spirit of the day for all it was worth.

Who says there's no Santa Claus? Here's one who'll tell the world there is, though he doesn't exactly remember having seen him at the distribution of toys through the Christmas Gift Fund yesterday. But one thing he did see was toys—and more toys—and all the good things that go with Christmas.

The Llano Co-operative Colony

Incorporated as The Llano del Rio Company of Nevada

Newllano, Louisiana

(via Leesville P. O.)

Ship Express and Prepaid
Freight to Stables on K.C.S.

Make all Remittances pay-
able to Llano del Rio Co.,
and not to individuals.

DEAR COMRADE:—

The Llano Pure Food Department wishes you a better health and a longer life; and can, if you will eat our pure food products, produced and prepared by us, help you to live a longer, healthier, and happier life.

The following is a quotation from the Ralston Health Club: "Candies are adulterated from the simple white kind to the more elaborate sorts; the sugar from which they are made is not pure; and "mineral sugar," called saccharine, is added to white clay to give the needed sweetness. The continued use of this as in most candies and syrups soon weakens the body; for it is foreign to human life." What is true of candies and syrups is true of nearly everything we must buy. Especially is this true of syrup and peanut butter. Every other peanut butter on the market that we know about extracts the natural oil and substitutes in its place an inferior grade of vegetable oil. This is done because of the high Commercial Value of peanut oil. The only place we know to actually get the real pure peanut butter is from us.

Your knowledge of the competitive system reveals the fact that competition forces the adulteration of practically all food stuffs on the market to-day. That the desire to make profit by weakening and poisoning the human race is so dominant that there is little chance for this generation to anything like live out its life—and no chance for the coming generation. You have for a long time been convinced that the great majority of illness and deaths are caused by the adulteration of food stuffs which we are compelled to purchase from the market. Also, you are convinced that, regardless of any laws we now have or may get in the future, this poisoning must and will continue until the world goes on a co-operative basis; until we get the Collective Ownership of the means of production and distribution, where stuff will be produced for use instead of profit. The Llano Co-operative Colony is striving to make the world such a place; and we are asking you, as a comrade, to do your little mite by helping us. We own collectively the means of production and distribution here; and you now have an opportunity to assist by buying such pure food products as we have to offer. Buy them from Llano and starve the monster Capitalism; but thru the old method and feed him. If the working class were to withhold its patronage from Capitalism for a few days, she would have to fall: it's the purchasing power of the worker that keeps the old system going. There are just two ways to do anything—the right and the wrong way—; we have faith in your choosing the right way and buying from us, thereby helping to accomplish the thing in which you so ardently believe.

George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's foremost pure food experts, is our general adviser.

At present, we can offer you the delicious Louisiana Sweet Potato; its equal does not exist beyond the borders of the State of Louisiana; and it is produced collectively by your comrades. These can be shipped in small and large quantities. (See G. W. Carver's Bulletin, No. 37.)

Peanuts are an excellent food anyway they may be eaten; but they are very much better raw, just as Nature provides them. They may be flaked (cut into thin slices) and used with great advantage in all salads—or they may be used whole in the same way. When eaten mixed with honey (or our syrup), they are most appetizing and beneficial. They are excellent when made into candy, using our syrup or ordinary sugar. Peanuts may be mixed with any fruit sauce, and will improve both the flavor and palatability, and also enhance the food value. Peanut butter of the most delicious sort is made by us—ground and placed in the container in its own oil. It's different from any you have ever eaten. It does not cling to the roof of the mouth as other peanut butter does where the oil is extracted and cheaper oil substituted. Peanut butter soup is excellent. Recipe for six servings: 3 qts. milk, 3 heaping tablespoons of peanut butter, pepper and salt to taste. Heat milk to the scalding point, but do not boil. Dissolve peanut butter in one-half pint of boiling water, add to scalding milk, and season. Serve with croutons. Peanut butter may be added to any soup to advantage.

Pure Louisiana ribbon Cane Syrup; grows only in Louisiana. Is delicious; can be used in various ways. Shipped in any quantities, from one gallon up.

This syrup should displace all the capitalistic compounds on the market to-day—and it would, if people were educated to the point of knowing the value of pure foods. —If Dr. Wiley had remained in office, most people would have been educated to that point by this time.

Candy made from our syrup—peanut candy made from our own peanuts and syrup—far excels in food value the ordinary profit-bearing kinds found in the general market. Some education is required to eat whole-wheat bread; and so it is with this pure-food candy. But persistence and closely watching the health benefits will convince the most skeptical.

Rice unpolished; the only kind that is healthy. As far above the polished rice in nutritive value as whole wheat is above white flour. Why pay more for polished rice, when it is so devitalized? We had rather ship in hundred pounds or more; as we can get freight rates that way. Club with your friends.

Wouldn't it greatly appeal to you to sit down to a dinner of Co-operatively-produced products? Something you never dreamed of ever having an opportunity to do. Wouldn't it be gratifying to invite your friends to dinner and be able to say: "Now, boys, you are eating a dinner of pure food products, produced by the workers in a collective ownership enterprise—a miniature co-operative commonwealth—which has been running for eight years"? This would be a real pleasure, wouldn't it?

Well, why not order your Thanksgiving dinner? Order now; then we shall have time to pack and ship properly. Last year, we had a rush at Thanksgiving and Christmas times; but this year we are trying to get the orders early, so they can be handled better. Now, comrade, don't you think this would be classed as one of the happiest days of your life, and

one Thanksgiving that you really would have something to be thankful for?
We ask you to pass this on to a Comrade—possibly among several Comrades you can build a big order and save on freight.

In any event, we want to hear from you. Address LLANO PURE FOOD PRODUCTS DEPT., Newllano, Louisiana
(via Leesville).

We are your Comrades,
LLANO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 13, 1923

NEGRO LEADERS PLAN BIG WELFARE CENTER

Great N. O. Project, for Which \$150,000 Will Be Sought, Includes Community Hall, Gymnasium, Playground and Girls' Rescue Cottage.

A group of prominent negro ministers, business men and educators announced Saturday a movement has been inaugurated to provide a progressive welfare center for the colored residents of New Orleans for the purpose of raising their moral and physical standard, and of encouraging economic contentment and civic pride.

The leaders of this social service movement desire first to purchase a square block of ground surrounded by First, Second, Roman and Derbigny streets. Upon this plot they propose to erect first a gymnasium, then a general meeting hall, an old folks home, a girls' rescue cottage and a modern playground.

An estimate of \$150,000 has been made for the entire financing of the center, but the organizers announce they will first strive to buy the ground for \$17,000, then make their next objective the gymnasium, estimated to cost \$55,000. With the gymnasium built, they believe the interest of the dependable negroes in the city will have been aroused sufficiently to make the completion of the center easy.

In their announcement, the leaders of the movement said the center would be a non-sectarian and social rather than white and black, of the city; the public press and prominent private citizens from all the walks of life.

Organization—Organized by influential leaders, whose faith is yet unshaken in the possibilities of New Orleans as the ideal center for negro development in America and who steadfastly believe that the chivalrous spirit of our peers will exact nothing less than a proper chance to enjoy these civic benefits to which our loyal and deserving group is entitled.

The persons deeply interested in this movement have to do with over 75 percent of the dependable negroes in this city and, at the same time, touch every angle of race life here. We know the cravings of our people and exert a greater influence in mobilizing them for public programs than any other one class of men because the concentration of group action is necessary to achieve the desired results. This movement is civic, humanitarian, general it embraces all creeds.

Clubs and auxiliaries are being formed. A thorough educational plan for showing the direct advantages of this forward step has been worked out by Prof. O. C. W. Taylor, directing publicity. Because of its moral aspects, the campaign will be pushed largely by liberal spirited ministers through their churches. While the industrial, business, social and fraternal divisions will be in charge of those directly in touch with the activities. There is a general willingness to work that assures success.

Use to former calls vindicates the public confidence. The 30, at Gypsy South's tab largest of its in the

Plan—To secure funds by public subscription, benefits, contests, regular collections, etc. To purchase the ground (before described) and dedicate same to the welfare of colored people of New Orleans (that is to the city for this purpose).

To raise a part of the fund necessary to erect the gymnasium now—that is, the gymnasium is our present objective.

To pledge our continual support by raising money all along—to assist in completing the full program.

Having fully convinced all of our determination to help better our own condition, to ask the city to supply the deficit, build and maintain the gymnasium.

Property cost\$17,000.00
Estimated cost of gym..... 55,000.00

Total\$72,000.00
It is estimated that the other proposed buildings will require a like amount. Hence, the announcement of \$150,000 center, but we are particularly concerned about the gymnasium at present and believe our people will be enough inspired to work for the others later.

Amounts Contributed for Publicity

Prof. A. E. Perkins, \$5; Geddes & Moss, \$5; Union Bethel, A. M. E. church, \$31; Payne Memorial, \$8; H. & B. Beer, \$5; Rev. James A. Bingham, \$10; Mrs. G. Geddes Willis, \$5; Prof. J. W. Hoffman, \$5; Prof. J. O. Richards, \$2; Prof. S. J. Green, \$1; Prof. R. C. Polk, \$1; Prof. J. C. Bennett, \$1; Rev. Calvin S. Stanley, \$1; cash not previously reported, April 30, \$100; A. J. Johnson, \$5; Dr. R. J. Coker, \$5; Prof. E. B. Scott, \$1; First African Baptist church, \$17; Little than religious. They said they had the endorsement of leading business men, ministers and civic workers among the white people.

Prospectus Outlines Plan.

An outline of the complete prospectus is printed beneath with the names of the inaugurators of the movement:

Name—Progress Welfare Center.
Purpose—To lift the moral and physical standard of negroes in New Orleans and produce a state of economic contentment and encourage civic pride.

How—By providing needed recreational facilities and co-ordinating our constructive social force through a central agency prepared to serve those larger phases of community welfare work.

The Need—(a) Chapel chautauqua or general assembly hall, for conducting health campaign meetings, lectures and programs to cement the community interests. Giving helpful information to the masses on questions affecting the prosperity of our section. To emphasize the need of honest labor and co-operation in maintaining an ideal community. Such lessons in Americanization brought through these channels would greatly hearten us (the conservative ministers, who, true to our trust, seek the general good of our people and strive for such things as insure their lasting happiness). It would counteract the unpleasant effect of a noticeable want of confidence in our good intentioned friends and allay an unrest among our most profitable group of producers in this section, the young negro. Such places are maintained

in other cities: Church's park on Beale street in Memphis, with band stand, well arranged auditorium, etc.

(b) Gymnasium—No city this size in the country is so unfortunate. Negro boys and girls get absolutely no training of this kind here—and the death rate among them is far above normal. The infant death rate for 1922 was 43.8 percent, while we constitute only 27.7 percent of the population.

(c) Old Folks' Home—There is an imperative need for a non-denominational generally supported home for the aged. It would increase reverence for age and stimulate charity—free from sectarian bigotry. Persons of all creeds would support it.

(d) Girls' Rescue Cottage—The number of wayward girls joining the ranks of the idle demizens of the lives, the degrading influence of illiteracy and low standard of morality in these sections offer an unanswerable argument in favor of such a corrective measure for those who desire to overcome this handicap of earlier life.

(e) Modern Playground—All will agree that at least another well equipped playground in the very center of a thickly populated section of negroes will be a God-send to the city.

Location—The section around First, Second, Derbigny and Roman streets is ideal for such a place. Prominent professional and business men declare this the logical place for the center.

Endorsement—The Ministerial union, Bethel, \$8; Rev. F. D. Green, \$3; Unity Insurance Co., \$3; C. Denson, \$1; Prof. A. A. Edwards, \$1; Prof. C. W. Thomas, \$1; Harry Hyman, \$3; Twine, the tailor, \$1.50; I. M. Sanders, \$1; Alba Dental Parlor, \$1.50; J. J. Winston, \$5; H. E. Braden, \$5; Mrs. Joseph Friend, \$15; Dr. E. T. M. Devore, \$5; St. James A. M. E. church, \$7; Prof. O. C. W. Taylor, \$5; Prof. A. S. Jackson, \$1; Prof. L. G. Blanchard, \$1; Prof. E. B. Hamilton, \$1; Prof. F. R. Baker, \$1; F. G. Green, \$1; National Tailoring Co., \$3; Cohen Loan & Jewelry Co., \$3; Thornton's Restaurant, \$5; Rev. Walter H. Beck, \$5; Dr. W. A. Willis, \$5; Dr. G. W. Lucas, \$3; J. Paley, \$1; Rev. W. A. McClendon, \$1; A. Borell, \$2; Rev. D. S. Sloan, \$2.50; cash not previously reported from meeting April 8, \$22; Dr. M. C. Gaines, \$3; R. H. Arnold, \$2; National Tailors, \$3; Dr. L. Burbridge, \$1.

The proposed welfare center will embrace a chapel, which may be used by all civic meetings, of all creeds; a modern gymnasium thoroughly equipped; a girls' rescue home under the control of the New Orleans ministerial union; an old folks' home for the needy and aged, and a modern playground for children.

The project has the endorsement of the New Orleans Ministerial Union and many white civic organizations.

The Committee.
C. D. Hayden, chairman; Rev. James A. Bingham, secretary; Dr. G. W. Lucas, treasurer; Prof. O. C. W. Taylor, directing publicity; Rev. P. W. Rogers, Rev. E. W. White, Albert Workman, Dr. W. A. Willis, John J. Winston, James E. Gayle, Rev. J. L. Burrell, Rev. Calvin S. Stanley, Rev. W. A. McClendon.

An advisory committee of prominent New Orleans business men is giving its service to the successful carrying out of his cause.

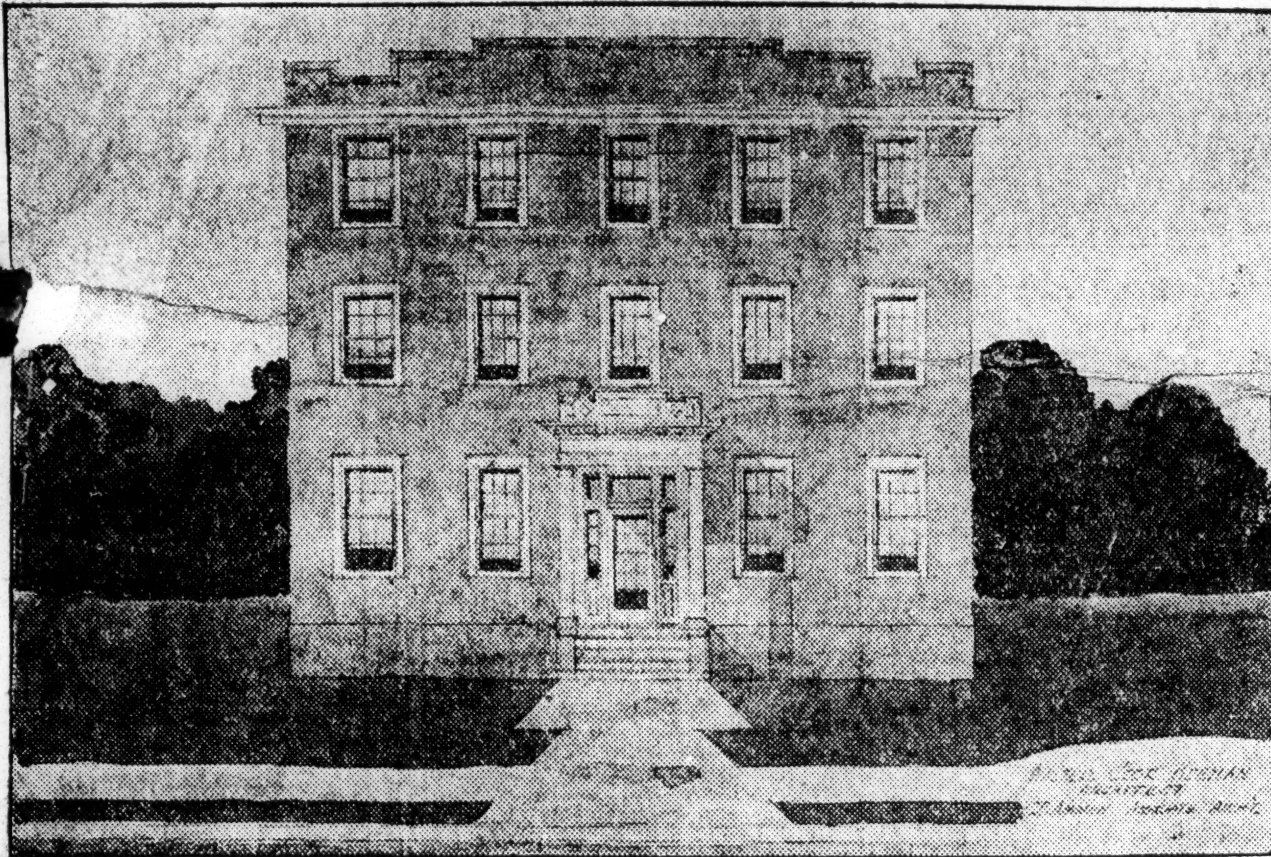
NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 1, 1923

MASS MEETING BOOSTS NEGRO WELFARE PLAT

3000 Hear White Speakers
Back \$150,000
Campaign

Approximately 3000 negroes and a

Gymnasium Negroes Will Build



A spirited campaign has been inaugurated by leading negroes of the city to establish a Progress Welfare center in the block bounded by First, Second, South Roman and South Derbigny streets. They expect to erect several social service buildings on the ground, the first one to be a large gymnasium. The facade plan for the gymnasium is shown here. It was drawn by Walter Cook Keenan, architect.

LOUISVILLE KY POST

JUNE 29, 1923

GIVES REAL AID TO THE NEGROES

Urban League Brings Them in Touch With the Social Agencies.

By RALPH COGLAN.

While discussing the Urban League, an organization of colored people, with Elmer Carter, its secretary, we had occasion to see one of its practical results.

A young colored girl was brought to the league office by a woman worker. She had been picked up at the railroad station, where she had been wandering about alone. Ignorant and unaccustomed to the ways of the world, she would have been ready prey for any evil man or woman that happened along.

It seems she was traveling from some point in West Virginia to her father's home in Memphis. At Cincinnati she had missed a connection which would have taken her directly to her destination.

We were interested in why she missed her train. She said she asked the White Travelers' Aid attendant to let her know when the train left; that the attendant ignored her; that, although she stood waiting within easy speaking distance of the booth, the train pulled out without any sign from the attendant.

We asked why she didn't repeat her question to the attendant. She replied that after asking her about it once she was too timid to approach the booth again. The girl had been brought up in the far South and was not accustomed to white people.

Finally, after asking a red cap, she caught a train to Louisville and was required to wait here several hours. It was arranged by the league to take her to the colored Y. W. C. A., where she was protected during her stay.

Woman Exposed.

Carter explained that for some time the Urban League has kept a colored worker at the station to care for cases of this kind. He says that numerous colored persons from the far South pass through here and are too timid to ask a white attendant what to do or where to go. The result is the women especially are exposed to exploitation, unless one of their own race is at hand.

Carter said he had just returned from San Antonio, in which city he arrived about 2 in the morning. He, too, was reluctant to ask a white person where a colored man might spend the night, so he looked about until he got directions from a colored taxi driver.

There is much vice in Louisville, Carter pointed out, in a vicinity close

to the Union Station, and procurers, confidence men and the like are on the lookout for ignorant travelers.

Another need for a colored attendant, he said, was the blank ignorance of some travelers. He said an old negro woman not long ago left her home in Mississippi to go to Louisa, Ky. She was informed by the ticket agent there was no such place. He suggested she must mean Louisville and sold her a ticket here. When she arrived she failed to find her friends and wandered about for several days, until she met someone who solved her troubles.

But this incident of the young colored girl is just a small sidelight on the Urban League, that is, considering the extent of the league's purposes. In the first place it is a national organization, having units in many cities. The local unit was established in the fall of 1920 and admitted into the Welfare League on January 1, 1921.

What It Stands For.

Now listen to its purposes:

First—To work for the improvement of social and economic conditions among colored people in Louisville.

Second—To promote co-operation between agencies and organizations serving the colored people.

Third—To make such studies as may be required to accomplish the foregoing objects.

Fourth—To help in securing and training negro social workers.

Fifth—To educate the colored people to a better understanding of civic and social questions, and of their opportunities at home.

Sixth—To promote on the part of all the people a better understanding of the problems of the colored people.

Seventh—To further improve the present cordial relationship between the white and colored people of this city.

Anyone will agree that is a large

order. Especially is it a large order when it is considered the Urban League has a personnel of only three, two and a half, one might say—the secretary, his stenographer and a half-time worker. The last named does duty at the Union Station, besides investigating housing conditions and reporting unsavory premises to the city health department.

Despite the ambitious program laid out for it, the Louisville Urban League is not bewildered. Instead of trying to do all the things provided by its constitution, it has chosen one or two lines of special work.

The Negro In Industry.

One of these is to concentrate on the negro in industry. The league acts as an employment bureau, for one thing, and places many in lucrative places. Then Carter sometimes is an intermediary between workers and employer to settle a grievance. Much of his time he spends in plants where negroes are employed, giving talks on efficiency and thrift.

In these talks he exhorts the colored man to work hard and to use

his brain. He points out that the negro has yet his way to make as an industrial employee. The penalties for shoddy workmanship, tardiness and inefficiency are loss of jobs and the disparagement of the negro as a worker. He tells them that in Pittsburgh after the war signs were posted in the steel plants, saying: No negroes wanted.

He explains to the workers that their employers here have given the race a chance to show what it is good for; that the work has been the source of thousands of dollars to the men and their families; that they must learn to appreciate industry so that industry will appreciate them; that they are always in competition with foreign labor and must be good workmen if they are to succeed in this competition.

Another point the league is emphasizing is health. Carter pointed out that three negroes in Louisville die from tuberculosis to one white person. This high death rate has its roots in bad housing and bad house-keeping, in ignorance of the fundamentals of personal hygiene.

Through the churches, the movie theaters and the like the Urban League gives talks and hands out literature which instruct the individual in tidiness and cleanliness. Carter says that conditions in many negro homes are appalling; that the simplest rules of personal health are frequently unknown.

The league is alert to every opportunity that comes which will lower the tuberculosis rate and increase the healthfulness of the race. Like all educational processes, the results are not yet visible; yet the fact that an organized force is working in this direction is certainly welcome.

In addition to health and industrial work the Urban League acts as a sort of link between the negro race and social service agencies. Social service methods are new even to white people; negroes know much less about them. Especially in the South they have lived in a world by themselves. The new forces of social improvement have left them practically untouched.

Purpose No. 2, quoted above, may be stated more completely as follows: "To bring to bear the influences of social agencies on the life of the negro; to make him a part of the community, not only as a recipient of its benefits, but as a sharer of its responsibilities in child welfare, recreation, neighborhood improvement, civic pride and industrial efficiency."

According to Carter, Louisville has a more adequate social service for negroes than any city in the South. But there are many negroes here who do not take advantage of the agencies which could do them good because they don't know about them.

It is Carter's job to inform them. Many cases of distress now come to him and are referred to the proper agency. The Urban League itself does not give relief, and has no equipment for the alleviation of suffering.

Such large ground is taken in by the league's purposes that to some it may seem to be a meaningless organization. Yet, not only in the ways

INDIANAPOLIS STAR

FEBRUARY 3, 1923

OBSERVER NOTES

NEGRO PROGRESS

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Declares Group Has Made Greatest Advance in Five Years.

BY LAURA A. SMITH.

If I were asked what group of people residing in Indianapolis has made the greatest progress during the past five years, I should unhesitatingly say the American negro. A friend insinuated that I would not dare say this; but why not? I am not after any one's vote; besides, the aforesaid negroes will vote the Republican ticket anyway. I am much impressed by the hundreds of well-dressed, self-respecting negroes that I see on every side in Indianapolis. It shows that the care taken in giving them educational, religious and other advantages is bearing fruit. Those I see in the downtown and residence sections are well-dressed and look very prosperous. Some one, to whom I confided my pleasure in seeing these evidences of prosperity, said: "Why wouldn't they be prosperous; it's bootlegging that does it." Oh, now, Mr. Man, the women and girls that I see in business are not bootleggers any more than you or I.

I have not been around the sections south and west of the city, but I hope the "dumps" with their raggedy shacks have disappeared and that the former residents are as well housed as they are well dressed. Nay even more! The other day I had to wait for a handsome limousine to pass me, and in it were two elegantly-dressed negro women and a chauffeur in smart uniform. Right along behind came another car which interested me mightily. It was of the most famous type. In front were two aged uncles and on the back seat were two grey-haired women of the old school—all well-wrapped and smiling. Do you know what thought came to my mind? They, thought I, are going to have a wonderful dinner when they get home, and I envy them. For, I hold that there are no better cooks on this earth than our Southern mammies and I only hope the younger generation does not scorn to learn at the feet of these famous cooks and that they will carry on with the same skill. Once, since I have been home I have had a dinner cooked by one of these negresses, and O, well, why make my readers envious.

Have Good Positions.

I am greatly pleased by the evolution of the younger negro men and women into higher positions in business. In some of our finest shops I see the young women running the elevators and the men acting as elevator starters. Surely this is a very responsible position and one that takes a cool head. I am impressed with the good looks, neat costumes and above all by the nice, gentle manners of these elevator women. Did the war throw them into these public positions? Whatever it was, they have risen to the occasion splendidly. It is not easy to express psychological changes in a city's people, so I find myself searching for terms in which to convey just what I am driving at. I find a much better entente cordiale between our white and negro population, a much

happier, more optimistic attitude on the part of the latter. Heretofore one has sensed a feeling of distrust and ill-feeling between the two races. Now I am inclined to think that an increased feeling of self-respect—the result of the educational and other advantages freely given—in these negroes has reacted in an increased respect for them on the part of their white fellow citizens. I note a vast difference in the way the former walk along the streets, heads up, smiling, whistling, evidently busy and having no time to grouse over their condition in life and their fancied slights. I note an amazing number owning their own small businesses, relying on themselves and not on the "crumbs that fall" from the white man's table. Every one with whom I have had business dealings has been willing, cheerful and pleasant. I do not believe Indianapolis will ever have any serious race trouble.

Race Deserves Credit.

This upward and onward move of any people does not come entirely from outside influences. It comes from within, too, and one should be willing to give due credit to the people themselves, especially to the negro churchmen, educators and high type of men and women who influence the young. It is like when in days gone by outsiders expressed surprise at the religious tolerance of Indianapolis citizens. I explained that we were most fortunate in having each denomination represented by men whom all respected and liked, that our church heads did not shut themselves up away from life, but took active part in all that concerned the city's welfare, even politics. I have seen, many times a Roman Catholic dignitary, a Rabbi and Christian Protestant ministers speaking from the same platform on the same civic question. I have seen them all taking part in public occasions, all vitally interested and laying aside religious differences for the good of "no mean city." That is what I like about our city, all hands join in training the young for good citizenship. Where will you find any set of citizens more loyal, more given to singing the praise of their home town, than those who hail from Indianapolis, Ind., United States of America? Hoosiers in New York, Chicago and other cities are always being grieved for the clanish spirit which makes every Hoosier willing to fight, bleed and die for his fellow-Hoosiers.

Those who always turn the medal to see the obverse side will point out to me the baleful activities of the negro highwayman. I see for myself in the long lists of suspicious characters rounded up by the police that the word "colored" appears next to most every name. Trouble-makers of every race and nationality we have always with us, but that does not mean they are in the majority. They are not the ones we think of when describing a people.

Purse Toters Hit.

Right here, very opportunely, I am handed a communication from "One of the finest." It is so absolutely what I think and what I have said many times, that I am glad to quote it right here. He signs himself "A policeman of forty-nine years standing," so he must know whereof he speaks and from the inside out. He says:

"I hope you'll make one effort via the press, to put the festive purse snatchers out of business by instilling a little sense in the noodle of the legions of women who continually tempt the aforesaid snatchers by swinging a purse as big as a Westphalian ham in

public every time they get 15 cents to put into such robust purses. It really is a shame."

There, citizenesses, we can all help the police by putting our money in inside pockets in our coats and by not making a foolish display of jewelry or swinging handsome purses as we walk along the public highway. I have often marveled at the carelessness of many women who actually invite the light-fingered gentry, both here and abroad.

YOUTH BEND AND TRIMMING

MARCH 30, 1923

Plans for Negro Community House to be Perfected.

Perfection of organization for the promotion of plans for a community house for Negroes on the west side of the city will be accomplished Monday night at a meeting of the interracial relations committee of the Y. W. C. A., and representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the municipal recreation committee and of the colored churches to be held in the Laurel school auditorium at 8 o'clock. Officers will be elected and the plan of procedure discussed.

A tentative program for the community activities among the colored residents of the west side has already been completed by Col. C. S. Bullock, municipal recreation director. It calls for the organization of classes in athletics, choral work and dramatics at once, meetings to be held in the Laurel school, the use of which has been donated by the board of school trustees for two nights each week. With the opening of the community house the classes will be transferred to the new location. A committee is now engaged in selecting a building which will meet the needs of the community house.

A complete report of committees will be submitted at a meeting of the South Bend Ministerial association next Monday morning at the Y. M. C. A.

THE FLANNER HOUSE

DAY NURSERY

Its History—Its Present Services—Its Hopes for the Future.

(By Charles O. Lee, Supt.)

The story of the development of the Flanner House Day Nursery reads almost like romance. From its humble beginning in the dingy three-room shack on Cotton street to its present location, occupying two buildings, is a story of constant readjustments both to care for the constantly growing number of children and the raising of the standards in the care of the same. During January, 1918, the nursery cared for 295 children; during January, 1923, it cared for 1,490. During the year 1918, the nursery

Flanner House Day Nursery, 802 N. West Street



gave 3,360 days of care; during 1922 it gave 15,604 days of care. In 1918, a woman and a young girl assistant were employed to care for the children; at the present time, the nursery staff comprises the full-time services of seven workers and the part time services of three additional workers. The present staff includes a trained nurse, a trained recreational worker, two infant nurses, two cooks, one general worker, a seamstress, a laundress and a clerical worker. In 1918, the cooking was done on a two-burner hotplate; it now requires a twelve-burner, two-oven hotel range.

Special Care.

The nursery is maintained for the children of working mothers only. A rigid investigation is made at the time of application to ascertain the need of the mother working. If, in the judgment of the staff, it is not necessary for the mother to work, the children of the applicant are not received. When a child is received into the nursery, a careful examination is made by the nurse into its physical condition. It is weighed, measured and a careful record is made of any physical defects and the proper attention is given to overcome the same. Subnormal children are taken either to be one of the Flanner House clinics or the dispensary downtown, where they are examined by specialists. The nursery has an infants' bath room and an effort is made to bathe all babies under one year of age daily.

Careful attention is given also to the feeding of the children. The bottle babies are fed according to scientific

schedules worked out by the children's specialist in charge of the baby clinic. A number of babies who are passing from the bottle stage to eating solid food are carefully fed with "soft" diet. The children who are able to eat solid food are given a good substantial meal at noon, a cup of milk at nine in the morning and a light lunch at four in the afternoon. These lunches are provided because of the necessity of many mothers to leave for work early in the morning and returning late in the evening, making an early breakfast and late supper necessary.

Recreation.

The recreational program is under the supervision of trained kindergarten teachers. In the morning a regularly constituted kindergarten is conducted. This is a part of the Free Kindergarten Association, and this Association furnishes the teachers for the same. In the afternoon the recreational director of the nursery staff is in charge. In the summer, the playground of the nursery is used to the limit of its capacity for these recreational purposes. In addition to the recreational program, this director instructs the older children in vocational activities, during the summer months. Baskets are woven, flowers are made and many pretty things are created out of different colored yarns and burlap. A mothers' club has also been formed for the benefit of the parents of the nursery group. These meetings are held at stated intervals and consist of readings, lectures, motion pictures and a good time.

Dangers Cited.

If parents could only realize the dangers into which their children may come while they are compelled to be away at work, every working mother would not rest until her children were placed in places where they could be supervised every moment of the day such as is given at the Nursery. The great dangers that come to children left to themselves are constantly exemplified in the Juvenile Court, of which the morning session of a few days ago is a sample. On that morning four different cases were tried affecting fifty or sixty different boys and two girls. Three cases dealt with immorality and one with theft. These were children from nine to sixteen years of age. Parents make the great mistake of thinking that when their children reach the age of ten to twelve they can take care of themselves while the mothers are away at work. If anything, the years of ten to sixteen are the most dangerous in the child's life, and the time when it should be the most closely chaperoned.

Needs.

The Nursery has practically come to the limit of its present capacity daily. It will be absolutely necessary for the institution to have a new building within another year or so to care for this growing need. When the building is built, it should be built large enough to care for at least 200 children daily. The plan will be to divide the children into four groups, as follows: (1) Infants and run-abouts; (2) Kindergarteners; (3) School children, ages 6-10; (4) School children, ages 11-16. Each group will be handled in its own special way. The fourth group will not form a definite part of the nursery as a nursery, but the institution feels so keenly about the need of proper care for children of this age that it is hoping to adopt a program that will entirely meet the needs. The building to be constructed will be complete in every way. In addition to the regular Nursery appointments, it will contain rooms for the Kindergarten, Baby Clinic and Dental Clinic. A Nursery physician will be added to the staff to better enable the Nursery to be of service relative to the physical needs of the children. A gymnasium, club rooms and vocational guidance rooms will be constructed for the benefit of the children of the older group. In short, it is the aim of the institution to take the children of working mothers and care for them in the most scientific and approved manner from infancy to sixteen years relative to their health, Social, Recreational, Moral and Vocational development.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, - 1923. Illinois.

COMMUNITY CENTER TO HAVE HALF MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH

At a recent joint meeting of the trustees and stewards, which constitutes the board of directors of the Metropolitan Community Center it was unanimously decided to erect a church building this year. Plans were put before the body by H. A. Watkins to erect a 10-story building with double basements in a business section of the city at a cost of \$500,000 to \$600,000. The building will contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,700, built on the theater plan, with a main floor, mezzanine boxes numbering 30 and a main balcony. The double basements will contain a modern lecture and Sunday school room, with gymnasium, swimming pool for ladies and gentlemen and Turkish and electric baths; a community lunchroom, where home-cooked food will be served at cost. This plan was unanimously approved by a business meeting of the membership. The following committee was selected on building and location: H. A. Watkins, Charles A. Griffin, Sandy W. Trice, Robert G. Hall, William H. Winston, Z. T. Blevins and L. P. Caruthers. The first three floors will constitute the church proper, with stores and office rooms in front and the remainder of the building to be utilized for offices. There will be four passenger elevators. The plan of this new building structure has met the responsive cord of the entire community and it will be the first building of its kind to be erected in the city of Chicago or in the country at large by our Race group. The building will be in keeping with the progressive ideas of the Metropolitan Community center, which is under the leadership of Dr. W. D. Cook, one of the leading and noted divines of this country. Dr. Cook is assisted by Dr. A. J. Bowling, who is known as an educator and a pulpit orator. Extensive plans have been made and great things are expected by the directors of Metropolitan Community center, the People's church.



Rev. W. D. Cook



Rev. Bowling

The Metropolitan Sunday Evening club, which has for the past two years conducted the only Sunday evening club outside of the Loop has met the immediate demand of the community. Last Sunday evening the regular monthly musicale, conducted by Prof. J. Wesley Jones, was without a doubt the record breaker of any program given on the South Side, a 40-piece symphony orchestra, Mme. Bertha Dickerson Tyree, soloist; M. Charles Saxton, dramatic reader, displayed rare ability.

Sunday evening, Feb. 4, at 7:30 the Metropolitan Sunday Evening club will hold a testimonial in behalf of a bill introduced by



H. A. Watkins

Adelbert H. Roberts, representative from the Third senatorial district in the state legislature, which is known as the Anti-Klu Klux Klan bill. The sliver-tongued orator, Patrick H. O'Donnell will be the principal speaker on this occasion. There will be short addresses by Senator A. Marks, Representatives William Brinkman and S. B. Turner of the First senatorial district, Senator Samuel A. Ettelson, Representative G. T. Kersey and Representative Adelbert H. Roberts from the Third senatorial district, at which meeting Hon. Ed. H. Wright, committeeman of the Second ward, will preside. This is destined to be a great mass meeting and resolutions will be offered by Attorney W. E. Mellison to urge upon both house and senate of the state to pass this bill, which will knock out the Klu Klux Klan and prevent them from operating in the state of Illinois. All public-spirited citizens are asked to make this meeting a success. The meeting will be held under the direction of the Metropolitan Sunday Evening club in the auditorium of Wendell Phillips high school, 39th and Prairie avenue.

URBAN LEAGUE IS READY FOR NEW MIGRATION

By J. Milton Sampson.

Migration and the problems which were brought along with it in the early years of the war were responsible in large measure for the establishment of a branch of the Urban League in Chicago. For the first few years of its existence, the migration was its most conspicuous problem and its most conspicuous work was done with the newcomers. It has from the very beginning, been a sort of centre into which have poured from many and varied sources, the information and problems of the migrants. Just now ancient history is repeating itself. Letters are being received from people in the South inquiring as to the prospects of getting work and homes; inquiries are coming from time to time concerning the honesty and dependability of labor agents who are operating in the South; also letters from social workers in other cities asking what Chicago has to offer in the way of housing facilities, work and wages.

Men come into our employment department daily seeking work and answer the question "How long have you been in Chicago?" by, "two days" or "a week," "three weeks," as the case may be. Frequently they come to the Chicago Urban League first—before having made contacts in Chi-

cago. A few days ago just as the office was closing, there came in four young men, none of them 21 years of age. According to their statement, they had been brought up from the South by the Illinois Central Railroad and were to have received work at the terminal in Chicago. As a matter of actual fact, however, they were carried to Homewood and put on a construction gang from which they quit, making their way to Chicago with little or no money, no friends, looking for a place to stop.

These four men are not isolated cases, they are some of a large number who find their way into the offices of the Urban League and are an additional evidence of the crying need on the South Side for some sort of cheap hotel for those who cannot afford to pay, or for a municipal lodging house where such men can be taken care of until they have made sufficient money to care for their expenses. The lodging is only one of the many problems which come to Chicago with the migrant. For the most part he is an agricultural laborer, transplanted to a highly specialized city and industrial community. This means that he has not been required to work steadily every day by the clock. It means that when he was through with his work, he could sit on his front porch looking any kind of way. It means that he could raise his voice, and had to raise his voice to talk to his nearest neighbor—perhaps on the next hillside. He rode on his own wagon where he had plenty of room, instead of on crowded street cars. All told, he needs sympathetic attention and constant suggestion as to the proper way of conducting himself in his new home.

The Urban League is giving attention to this new source of migration which has gotten fairly well under way. It feels its responsibility since it was the first agency to work particularly with migrants. It is working out a program, benefitting by its experience in the past, and hopes to work even more effectively now because of that past experience.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill, its executive secretary, has authorized the statement that the "Urban League will work as hard and as effectively now as at any previous time. The needs of the people are the opportunities of the league for service. One of the motives of the Chicago Urban League is, "A Service That Serves."

ENGLEWOOD TO HAVE MUCH NEEDED COMMUNITY HOUSE

Rev. W. Edward Williams, pastor of Hope Presbyterian church, who has been doing the only community work now carried on in this section of Chicago, has succeeded in securing the promise of \$15,000 from the church extension board of the Pres-

and equip a community house for the young people. 3-3-23

For more than two years Dr. Williams has been conducting a daily vacation Bible school, troops of boy and girl scouts, basket ball teams, outdoor tennis and volley ball. Now those in the district are elated over the prospect of having a modern, well-equipped building in which to continue this work.

The building will contain a gymnasium, reading rooms, game room and shower baths with outdoor tennis and volley ball courts.

Dr. Williams has the active cooperation of Dr. D. H. Harris and Dr. P. A. Bryson of the Baptist and C. M. E. churches of the neighborhood.

A benefit concert to augment this fund will be given at the Pilgrim Baptist temple, 33rd street and Indiana avenue, April 9, 8:15 p. m. A number of well-known artists will appear on the program, among whom will be Maud Roberts George, Hugh Buchanan, Cornelia Lampton, Clara Louise Thurston and Mary E. Courtenay, dean of girls at Lindblom high school. Charles H. Burkholder, secretary of the Art institute, and Miss Harriet Vittum, head of the Northwestern settlement, will be the speakers.

PURCHASES \$500,000 BUILDING

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22.—Edgar G. Brown, formerly of Indianapolis,

has been secured by the Bethel A. M. E. church, which has just purchased a half million dollar building on Grand Boulevard to direct the physical policy of this new institution and community center.

The gymnasium will afford the first adequate Indoor Tennis Court in the United States, three basketball courts, swimming pool, and separate lockers, and shower baths for men and women. 2-24-23

Mrs. Carrie Bell Cole Plummer of New York who specialized in Sargent (the Howard School) and Columbia physical culture with eight years experience will have charge of the womens activity.

Mr. Brown has just started a series of articles on elementary Tennis Tactics, and Strategy" for advanced players.

PLANS HOMES FOR NEGROES

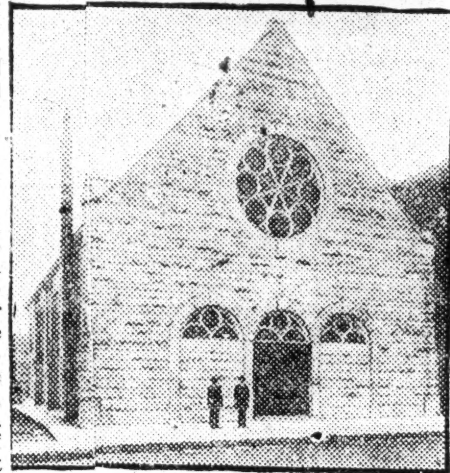
Company Capitalized at \$50,000 to Build Houses in Evanston.

Announcement of the organization of a company to build homes in Evanston for colored people was made by the Rev. H. A. Thomas, pastor of the Second Baptist church, Evanston, an organizer of the company, yesterday afternoon. The company has a capital stock of \$50,000, he said, and already construction of four houses has been started.

"We organized this company to overcome the shortage of houses for colored persons in Evanston," the Rev. Mr. Thomas said. "Heretofore colored persons had been obliged to live in unwholesome homes."

COMMUNITY CENTER NEW PROGRESSIVE

Rodrei Zedek congregation, Jewish temple in 148th St., between Wabas and Michigan Aves. recently purchased the old Peoples Community center of the Peoples church, of which the Rev. J. A. Winans is pastor. The



beautifully appointed temple, the auditorium in which will seat 1,000 persons; the first floor of which is equipped with lecture hall, library, and dining rooms, kitchen, lavatories, etc., was bought for \$25,000.

METROPOLITAN CENTER

Sunday morning, Oct. 21, at 10:30 o'clock, Dr. W. D. Cook will preach at the morning services, assisted by Dr. Alonzo J. Bowling, assistant pastor and director.

Sunday evening at 7:30 the Metropolitan Evening club will present the Hon. Edward H. Morris, the Republican candidate for the judge on the Superior Court bench, who will speak on the subject, "The Need of Today." The Hon. Edward H. Wright will act as master of ceremonies for the evening.

In addition to the above mentioned address the chairman of the Sunday Evening club has secured Miss Lo D. Jones, soprano and student of the Chicago Music college and S. A. Robinson, baritone as soloist for the evening. There will be the usual fifteen minutes Bible talk by Dr. Dowling. Special music by the Metropolitan choir of 150 voices under the directorship of Prof. J. Wesley Jones, one of the leading choir directors of the country, who is making special arrangements for a real musical treat for the people on that evening.

All citizens who are interested in the elevation of one of our own to the judgeship on the Superior court bench, the highest court in the county, should turn out in mass and crowd the auditorium of the Wendell Phillips high school, 39th and Prairie Ave., next Sunday evening, Oct. 21.

Program starts promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Come early if you want to get a seat. Admission free. H. A. Watkins, chairman of Sunday Evening club.



Rev. W. D. Cook

COSMOPOLITAN CENTER

PROGRESSIVE CENTER

On Sunday morning Dr. J. Russell Harvey, pastor and director of the Cosmopolitan Community center, preached the morning sermon, subject, "Get in the Race." Run so that you May Outwin.



Rev. Harvey

which was both spiritual and educational and masterly delivery. After the sermon 17 persons united with the church and \$225 was paid in the collection plate.

Sunday morning service were under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Sunday Evening forum, which was addressed by the Hon. W. E. Mollison to a large audience of

more than 800 people upon the subject, "The Community Center a Coming Church." The address was well received.

Next Sunday morning at 10:30 in the lecture room, John Forren School, 51st St. and Wabash Ave., Dr. Harvey will preach the morning sermon, subject, "God and His Son's Work." Special music by the Cosmopolitan mammoth choir of fifty voices under the directorship of Miss Gertrude Jackson. It is hoped by Dr. Harvey and officers to make this "banner day" for the Cosmopolitan Center, being its fourth Sunday since its organization. They are asking officers, members and friends to give \$2,500 on that day for their new building fund. They have definitely made arrangements to erect a 12 flat building and church with a seating capacity of 1,200; pipe organ, etc., to be erected on the lot they have purchased at Wabash Ave., and 53d St., and have secured Charles Duke, the best architect of the Race to draw plans. Definite arrangements have been made to have a ground breaking Sunday, Nov. 4, at 2:30 p. m. A donation of \$1 is asked of the officers, members and friends and the names of those who contribute will be deposited in the cornerstone of the new building.

Next Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock the chairman of the Cosmopolitan Sunday Evening Forum has secured Mayor A. E. Patterson, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago and formerly judge advocate of the recent war, was principal speaker for the evening. Mme. Florence Cole Tolbert, one of the leading sopranos in this country today, who won the diamond medal from the Chicago Music College, will be the soloist for the evening. Miss Gertrude Jackson, director of the choir has prepared special music for the evening.

Program will start promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Come early if you wish to get a seat. Admission free.

On Sunday, Oct. 21.—Progressive Community center of the People's church of which Dr. J. A. Winters is pastor, will have the formal opening of its recently purchased home at 6 E. 48th St. 10 o'clock Sunday morning the entire church will assemble at Forrester's hall, 44th and State Sts., for a procession and march to the home accompanied by the Wisdom lodge, E. and A. M. band.



Rev. Winters

Dr. Winters will deliver the sermon at morning service. Many local artists are scheduled to appear during the day. In the afternoon Metropolitan Center and Cosmopolitan center, their pastors and congregations will be the guests.

The combined Community choirs under the direction of J. Wesley Jones will render the music. The pastor will preach at the evening service. Special music will be rendered by the choir of 40 voices under the direction of J. H. Jones. Two entire weeks shall be given to the opening of the beautiful edifice. The first week will be given to the various churches, their pastors and choirs, each having a special night. Sunday, Oct. 28, marks the first anniversary of this church, which now has a membership of 1,200. An especially prepared sermon will be delivered by the pastor on this day. The second week will be given to social functions. The best local talent has been obtained for the occasion.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923 Florida.

THE NEGRO URBAN LEAGUE DESERVES SUPPORT.

The annual budget drive of the Tampa Urban League for social service among the negroes of Tampa is now in progress, beginning the 1st and ending on the 20th inst. **TAMPA FLA TIMES**

FEBRUARY 10, 1923.
This organization, under the very capable direction of Blanche Armwood Beatty as executive secretary, has made a good record during the short period of its existence. In a review of the outstanding achievements and efforts during the past year it is shown that, though the financial support was very limited, the funds have been carefully administered and there is a small balance in the treasury.

During the year the organization has given aid in 47 charity cases, handled 28 cases of delinquency independently or in co-operation with the probation court, placed 3 homeless children in permanent homes, made 10 housing investigations leading to work for improvement of sanitary conditions, organized the "big sister" movement, secured the parole of 4 girls from courts, requiring them to report each week; secured employment for 7, had numerous interviews with the sheriff and chief of police and commissioners, arranged for a campaign among the colored people to encourage the payment of poll taxes and registration of voters as a means of assisting in matters of public welfare, conducted a weekly tubercular clinic for children unable to pay for serum treatment, organized a health staff in all colored schools in the city, co-operated in the improvement of sanitary conditions at the Caesar street school, making a showing which induced the city commissioners to expend \$2,500 for the extension of the sanitary sewerage systems; gave the Shick test for diphtheria to over 500 children in the city schools, rendered medical aid to 8 charity cases, arranged for a change of hours for one of the colored schools in order to avoid clashes between white and colored children, distributed 3,000 pieces of literature, made a survey of the city schools with Mrs. Amos Norris of the city league of women's clubs and presented the findings to the county school board, arranged for the opening of an emergency school at the colored

Odd Fellows hall, where three additional teachers take care of the overflow at Harlem academy; accompanied by Mrs. Amos Norris and Mrs. W. F. Miller, went before the school board and trustees and appealed for an extension of the school term; the executive secretary has sent out 185 official letters, held approximately 250 important conferences with individuals and groups on matters pertaining to some feature of the work; 20 meetings have been held with various committees and 6 public meetings; numerous articles have been prepared and published in the newspapers of the city; a chapter of the Red Cross was organized, known as the Booker Washington chapter, which now has 135 members and is working out a practical training course in home health and hygiene.

We submit that this is a record which entitles the organization to generous support. The Times devotes this space to the presentation of this review of the first year's work of the league because it thoroughly believes in and endorses the work. It is the most practical effort for the betterment of conditions among the negroes that has come under our notice, and with the results that are now in evidence there should be but little effort required to secure the modest sum asked for this year's budget.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923. II. General.

During the past two years there has been the pay roll. In the forthcoming
 been raised by the Service.. \$25,000 drive for members and funds I confi-
 Received appropriations .. \$700.. dently expect to put down in this
 from the city .. \$700.. section of the Augusta Herald the
 Received from Weed .. \$150.. names of all our public teachers as
 Academy Public School.. .. \$150.. being enthusiastic workers in the

Total from all sources .. \$3,500.. interest of these boys and girls whose
 The present resources are \$1,000.. mere existence gives them bread and
 donated, but not yet paid over, \$150.. meat and in the interest of law and
 from the Weed Academy in the hands order and a more healthful and cleaner
 of white Community Service, making community.

a total of \$1,150. All in all the Col-
 ored Community Service has done a
 successful two years' work which
 ought to be encouraging to our
 friends and prompt them to continue
 to help the cause. Viewed in the
 light of the facts which I have enum-
 erated above it must be accepted as
 a splendid record.

COOPERATION NOT ALWAYS FORTHCOMING.

One of the startling if not disgrace-
 ful features of the Colored Commu-
 nity Service activities, as related to me
 by Dr. Stoney, is that he had found
 it impossible to get the helpful co-
 operation of the negro teachers in the
 negro public schools, exceptions be-
 ing the principals. That when the
 service was in straits he made per-
 sonal appeals to these teachers just
 to lend an hour or two in the after-
 noons to looking after the boys and
 girls on the play grounds so as to
 make sure there were no disorders.
 And this in view of the fact that these
 teachers were doing absolutely no
 work during the summer months, and
 were being paid their salaries month-
 ly by the Board of Education. In
 other words, they were being paid by
 the tax payers of Richmond county,
 and yet were not willing to in turn
 render the county a small service
 looking to the salvation of the boys
 and girls of their own race and
 thereby aid in the reduction of the
 tax burdens of the peoples of this
 city and county. It smacks of a lack
 of gratitude and lack of apprecia-
 tion. I assured the president I would
 tell the white folks about this alarm-
 ing situation, and in that way try to
 help our teachers, many of whom I
 helped to get on the pay roll of the
 Board of Education and I am keeping
 that promise. Superintendent Evans
 who is one of the hardest working of-
 ficials in the county, finds time to
 help the Community Service and was
 its first president. Likewise, the
 teachers of the white public schools
 follow the example of our efficient
 superintendent and gladly give the
 work their active support. I learned
 some time ago Superintendent Evans
 made it known to the teachers that
 the work was for the good of the
 community and the young of the
 community especially, and inasmuch
 as it was community work, he ex-
 pected every one of them to do his
 duty and get busy; that they could
 thereby render a great service to the
 citizens who gave them employment.
 The place of the teacher is in the
 ranks working for any cause that is
 for the good of his community, wheth-
 er it be a movement for the Red
 Cross, charity or what not, and the
 good white citizens of this town are
 any degree of favor upon the paid
 not, in my opinion going to look with
 public servant whose only con-
 cern is his regular connection with

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.

BULLETIN BOARD

General.

IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK:
Mason City, Iowa, July 22-28, Secretary,
Louise Cottrell, University of Iowa, Iowa
City, Ia.

INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES: Los
Angeles, California, July 23-August 4, under
auspices of California Board of Health and
University of California.

INSTITUTE FOR EXECUTIVES OF CHILD CARING
INSTITUTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Slaghton
Farms, Darlington, Pa., July 25-26-27, Sec-
retary Mary S. Labaree, State Department of
Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL NO MORE WAR DEMONSTRATIONS
July 28-29. Chairman, Paul Jones, 505 Fifth
Avenue, New York City. 7-15-23

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATIONS An-
nual Meeting, University of Chicago, July 30-
August 4. President, Alice F. Blood, Ameri-
can Home Economics Association, Ida Noyes
Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKING
WOMEN: Cologne, Germany, August 14-21.
President, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, National
Women's Trade Union League of America,
311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE: Annual Meeting, Kansas
City, Kansas, August 29-September 5. Mary
White Ovington, Chairman of the Board, 70
Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION: Annual Meet-
ing, Boston, Mass., September 13-19. Sec-
retary, E. R. Cass, 135 E. 15th Street, New
York City.

AMERICAN RED CROSS: Annual Meeting, Wash-
ington, D. C., September 24-27. Secretary,
Mabel T. Boardman, American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923 D.C.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON IN MAY

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The National Equal Rights league will hold its eighth annual session, to be known as the "fraternal session," in this city at the Mt. Carmel church, Third and I streets Northwest, on May 2, 3 and 4. The annual sermon will be preached on Tuesday, May 1, at 8 o'clock, by Bishop I. N. Roos of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

All fraternal organizations, benevolent societies, local units, churches, clubs, conventions and all organizations for racial uplift are requested to send representatives.

All persons planning to attend this congress, please send name to the Rev. H. J. Callis, chairman of the executive committee, 619 M street, this city.

RENT COMMISSIONER ASKED FOR BY CENTER

(Special To The New York Age) Washington, D. C.—The Civic Center of Affiliated Associations, composed of twenty-one race organizations, with a total membership of 15,000, has sent a strong letter to President Warren G. Harding, requesting that in making his appointments of Rent Commissioners for the District of Columbia he give recognition to the Negro landlords and tenants.

The Civic Center bases its request on the fact that year after year colored people are more and more discriminated against in housing propositions, and there is no one to see that they are accorded justice. With a member of the race on the Commission, it is believed that equitable consideration will be given to matters in which they are interested.

W. D. Nixon is president of the Civic Center, with office at 1818 Thirteenth street, northwest, with H. E. Barnett, secretary, at 1705 Tenth street, northwest.

MIGRANTS HOUSING INVESTIGATED BY NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, NEW YORK CITY

On Tuesday last, the quarterly meeting of the executive board of the National Urban League was held in the Russell Sage Foundation building, at which time the financial report of the league's work for the first half year indicated that the National organization has expended \$25,210.91.

The executive secretary, Eugene Kinckel Jones, reported the formation of the St. Paul Urban League which is beginning to handle the social problems of the Negro new-comers of St. Paul. The St. Paul organization, beginning November 1, will be supported by the Community Chest of that city.

The league is now making social surveys in Waterbury, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y.

The Urban League plans to hold its annual conference in Kansas City, Mo. October 16 to 19, at which time problems of health, housing and industry in connection with the migration of Negroes to the North will be discussed. The league's director of research and investigations, Charles S. Johnson, who is also editor of "Opportunity," made a comparative report of the findings in his surveys made in Hartford, Conn., Baltimore, Md., Flushing, L. I., and Milwaukee, Wis.

The league decided to award four fellowships of approximately \$600 each or the next school year at the New York School of Social Work and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

A resolution was passed on the recent death of Dr. William H. Brooks, who was one of the founders of each of the three organization which merged in 1911 to form the National Urban League.

Social Work Meet Made Big Success

Washington, D. C.—Race men took prominent part in the sessions of the National Congress of Social Workers, which met here last week. Three sessions of the congress were addressed by them. The section on health problems was addressed by Eugene Kinckel Jones, who spoke of "The Negro's Struggle for Health." Dr. John Hope of Morehouse college presided at this session. The section on school and occupational life was addressed by Mrs. Elsie Johnson McDougall, in charge of vocational guidance, New York City schools, or "The School and Its Relation to the Vocational Life of the Negro."

The section on public opinion was addressed by Charles S. Johnson, who spoke on the subject, "Public Opinion and the Negro."

Of the 6,000 some delegates in attendance more than 50 Race workers, representing over 20 organizations and institutions, were present. The following is a list of the persons in that group: Eugene K. Jones, J. R. E. Lee, Charles S. Johnson, Jesse O. Thomas, Monroe N. Work, E. T. Atwell, George E. Haynes, Forrester B. Washington, Mrs. Sarah Fernandis, Miss Anita Williams, Miss Anna L. Holbrook, Miss Eva Bowles, J. H. Hubert, R. L. Elzy, Mrs. J. F. Horne, Maurice Moss, Gordon H. Simpson, William M. Ashby, A. J. Allison, John C. Dancy, Jr., Miss Alice Hull, Miss Willie Brown, John T. Clark, William R. Connors, David Jones, Miss Bonline Lee, Miss Hazel Lyman and Miss Beulah Terrell.

The delegates stopped at the Y. M. C. A., the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. and the Whitelaw hotel. The only objectionable feature to the congress was the necessity for the cancellation of some banquets because of the refusal of the Roosevelt hotel to serve Race members at these sitings.

SOCIAL WORKERS HEAR OF CITY COLOR LINE

Negro Speaker Tells Convention of Conditions Here and Elsewhere.

BY H. B. GAUSS.

(Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The movement of negroes in large cities into the residential districts occupied by white citizens is the result of an unconscious error on the part of the race to obtain better living conditions, which even bomb-throwing and other destructive tactics will be unable to prevent? Eugene Jones, colored executive secretary of the National Urban league, today told delegates to the national conference of social work, in session in Washington, 5-17-23.

Declaring that the "better-home" tendency had been misinterpreted as a move to bring about social equality between the races, Mr. Jones said that he superior conveniences of houses in white sections, together with better service from the city authorities in the matter of streets and collection of refuse, had a direct bearing upon the health of his race, which negroes are realizing more and more.

Prefer Violence to Disease.

"The death rate from violence is nothing compared to the toll of disease in unsanitary housing conditions," Mr. Jones said, "and bomb-throwing will not deter members of the race from seeking to better their living conditions."

Citing statistics from the report of the Chicago commission on race relations, Mr. Jones pointed out that despite fifty-eight bomb explosions from July, 1917, to March, 1921, 1,000 of 3,890 houses in the Hyde Park district were purchased by negroes, and he added that negro real estate dealers profited much less than white "dummy" agents and speculators involved in the transactions.

Improvement in health conditions among the negroes in the cities, with the situation in the southern rural districts less satisfactory, was revealed during the meeting. The recent influx of negroes to the north had exploded a fallacy that the race is unable to withstand the rigors of winter and of increased industrial competition, Mr. Jones declared. Continued improvement in the health of the race is expected by its leaders.

Praises Chicago Clinic.

One of the problems of to-day is the question of infant mortality among the colored children and in this connection the speaker paid high praise to the nutrition clinic established in Chicago by the McCormick fund, which, he said, is accomplishing great good in helping to stamp out the tendency toward rickets in the colored babies.

Outlining the fight which he has made for the betterment of the race, Mr. Jones declared that the negroes are now at a point where one of every four families owns its homes, and that progress is being made in the fight for better working conditions and economic advantages.

Public Health Day's Topic.

Public health problems of the social worker formed the general topic to-day at group and general sessions of social workers.

The program for the general sessions was divided under the topics of "Economic and Industrial Importance of Health" and "Mental Attitude and Intelligence as Social Health Factors." Dr. Charles J. Hastings, commissioner of health of Toronto, and Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia university, New York, presided at the discussions on the respective subjects.

Discuss Hospital Work.

Six group meetings were devoted to the special subjects of hospital social service and health, health demonstrations, unoccupied fields in health promotion and disease prevention, social aspects of medical research, the growth of the social point of view and social health problems in rural communities.

At a general session of the conference to-night, Dr. Ludvik Rajchman, director of the health section of the league of nations, will speak on the subject of "Health and International Relations." Other speakers listed for the session were Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, commissioner of health of New York state, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell university.

Hughes Addresses Conference.

America has "every assurance of abiding peace," so far as "our relations with other peoples are concerned," Secretary Hughes said last night in an address before the conference.

The secretary said it was clear that essential conditions of peace "are not to be found in artificial arrangements" but that it is "the disposition of peoples that counts."

"It is idle to talk of proscribing war unless the peoples are intent on maintaining peace," he added. "You cannot maintain peace by force, for who will supply, who will control, who will direct the force? Great nations may indeed discipline a weak power, provided they are united in policy and provided always that the weak power is not a necessary weight in some contrived balance of power. But when great nations do not agree among themselves, who shall guard the guardians?"

"If those who are keenly desirous of enduring peace will descend to the contemplation of realities, it will be seen that there is only one way to the goal—a long and difficult way—that is, by the

cultivation of the spirit of friendship and good will among peoples, through which alone the sources of danger can be dried up."

The Conference of Social Work

Interest in social work among Negroes is rather strikingly attested by the attendance and participation of Negro social workers in the recent Conference of Social Work which convened in Washington, D. C. Among the six thousand delegates there were present and active about seventy-five Negroes. In contrast to the last Conference in Providence, R. I., the problems of this group were given serious attention. The questions of Negro health, special problems of vocational guidance for Negro children, and the role of public opinion in race relations were formally discussed. Informal discussions of the Negro followed references to child labor, rural welfare, social injustices in industry.

This representation and the opportunity to bring these questions to the attention of social workers who could render valuable service in their communities have been long urged by the Urban Leagues principally through the efforts of the National Executive Secretary.

The Conference officials have this year shown a most commendable spirit in this regard, and, in fact indicated a disposition to include a Negro social worker on its Executive Board. For the rather disappointing failure of election after being proposed by the Nominating Committee, however, the Conference body was not entirely to be blamed. Two Negroes were nominated, the vote as a consequence divided, and the effort of those who felt the need of a person conversant with the needs of a really disadvantaged tenth of the population effectually defeated.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, Connecticut.

A Center For Colored People.

I T was an ambitious thing to attempt to raise so much money as eighty thousand dollars for a community house for the 8,000 colored people in New Haven and many were free to forecast that the response would be feeble. A controversy at the start precipitated by the colored people themselves made the outlook dubious. Man is so constituted that any port in time of storm is welcomed and even the generous for the moment took refuge under the available thought that it would be useless to do something for people who do not want it. But it soon developed that opposition to movements among this group of citizenry is the normal thing and to be expected; unity of action and self-effacement of personal interest are tardy graces of character and it is too much to expect that these people, with all other attainments including a promptness to march to war for their country, could see with one eye as to a plan which seemed to threaten individual centers, fiscal, and religious, and impair prestige. One of the benefits of a center will be to weld together the negroes, to provide a medium through which information may spread and common benefits may be formulated.

Along with opposition based on ignorance and to some extent on selfishness that could be kindly brushed aside as one deals with children—knowing what is best for them—there was resistance more formidable from responsible leaders who question whether a social center may not become a loafing place and be harmful for their people, dancing being especially ear-marked as objectionable. Colored religion is very conservative and considerations of this sort must be sympathetically met, especially from those who think they know the negro. But those came forward who have known such centers in other cities, north and south, with assurances that there has been no complaint. Dancing is often a lazy man's provision of entertainment, requiring less effort than the arrangement of more progressive forms of amusement; but the community must trust those charged with the conduct of the place in such matters.

The result of the drive is some \$43,000 and it is expected to increase this to \$50,000. The colored people themselves gave \$5,300. This makes possible the erection of the house in part, the dormitory for young women to be deferred. If the building gives the results confidently anticipated, the object is one that will appeal to many and invite bequests, as well as gifts from the living. Modern city life has become complicated and even confused. It is interesting to see this development of community centers—really a harking back to small groups, to the intimate small town meet-

ing. If the center proves useful, the object

lesson will be of far-reaching value.

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER,

- JANUARY 25, 1923

Social Conditions, Improvement of, — 1923.

California.

WELFARE LEAGUE BIDS THE RACE COME WEST

Afro-American
1-3-23
Glowingly Describes Living
Advantages and Matchless

Natural Beauty of West and Southwest

By Hon. Hugh E. Macbeth, General
Counsel, The International Commu-
nity Welfare League

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29.—

To the millions of colored Americans who may live in uncertainty and unhappiness elsewhere in the United States, we, your brethren, who dwell on the western slopes of the Rockies, bid you come to the Great Lands of opportunity that skirt the blue waters of the Great Pacific. From the rainsoaked hills of Washington and Oregon through the sun-kissed hills and valleys of California, the virgin fields of Lower California down to the semi-tropics of Southwestern Mexico, your brethren who have gone before you bid you come.

Come to the West and the Great Southwest! Come to the land of the purple-hazed hills, productive valleys and golden sunshine!

Come, all you children of the soil and the great out-of-doors, who so long have been oppressed—You who have toiled so long, you who have led forth from the bosom of Mother Earth untold wealth in years that are past but, who today possessing little, do sorrow under the load of racial oppression, come to the land where your illustrious forefathers side by side with the renowned Cortez first planted the Standard of Modern Civilization! Come to the land whose memories are not of the clanking slave chains, but whose pure air, limitless expanses and romantic history challenge the best you can give of yourself today, while the tomorrows beckon you on to even greater achievement! You who are children of industry, the ever-growing industrial development of the West and Great Southwest bids you come!

You who are seekers of knowledge, the great democratic public school colleges and universities of the Friendly West and Southwest bid you come.

To you who are business men, the great untried fields of business advancement in the fast growing populations of the West and the Great Southwest await the development by your fertile brain.

To you who seek luxuries, opportunities, diversions, and refinements of the finest of the modern world's achievement in big cities, small towns or suburban life and who are financially able or otherwise equipped to take advantage of

the same, the glories of the cities, towns and country life of the West and Great Southwest bid you "come."

To you who are tourists, and for a season yearn for a more balmy clime, for the incomparable splendor of mountains, valleys and sea-shore, and of the world's greatest motor highways, COME, though you reluctantly return. And you who for any reason cannot come in person, join the great caravan of those who, unable to come, do send their dollars to represent them in the unequalled investment opportunities of the West and the great Southwest. And you, seekers of complete freedom, you builders of the Empire of tomorrow, come to the virgin valleys and silver threaded hill fish-teeming waters and forest-laden mountains of the unequalled Mexican Southwest. Come, produce, build, and in common with your Mexican brethren enjoy and be friends.

Come and help build what men have long refused to build—the system of inter-racial and international brotherhood and good will. Shake from your feet the dust of the slave-trod roads, you children of oppression! Cease your lamentations over the perfidy of politicians, financiers and government rulers. Stop chasing the rainbows of political promises and industrial exploitation. Come to the great out-of-doors of the West and Great Southwest, and here, by the muscle of your brawn and by the skill of your brain build for yourself and for your children as our forefathers builded for their heartless masters in the days that are forever past!

Children of the darker races, you the West and the Great Southwest bid you COME!

OUR CHARITIES

In recent months Birmingham, under the superintendency of Mr. F. A. Culley, of the Welfare Department, has been pushing forward a program in interest of organized and worthy charities. This movement is taking on much proportion and bids fair to fill a very needed place in the affairs of our city and county life.

Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock a conference was held with Mrs. Echols, City Commissioner; Mr. Culley, and a number of leading Negro citizens, when the city ordinance governing the charity campaigns and soliciting were thoroughly discussed by Mr. Culley and a committee of twelve or fourteen Negro men and women. The ordinance in its entirety, with the resolutions and other riders to its enforcement, were endorsed by the Negro committee, and at the same meeting a permanent organization to associate with the Welfare Department was perfected, with Mr. J. T. Harrison President and Mrs. A. M. Brown Secretary. *B'ham Reporter, B'ham, Ala.*

There is no question about it, such a movement is necessary and the organization will be far-reaching in its effect and the worthy charities of this city are going to have ready and more substantial support. Thieves, crooks and tramps, representing themselves as heading up some worthy charity, are going to find their road hard, thorny and at all times miserable.

We have been too slack and too ready to consider appeals that appear to be for the humble and needy, busy, tender-hearted and with love for humanity, we have made little or no investigation, and thousands, yea, millions of dollars have been handed out to crooks and scoundrels who should be laboring in some prison or forced to work at some honorable occupation. In this manner our worthy charities have suffered and they continue to suffer, but with this present relief in the Welfare Department, it is possible to put them all on a reasonable basis of comfort and protection. Some of the most intelligent and oily-tongued individuals are going to escape for a while and maybe for the present thousands of dollars will be let out in the wrong direction, but when the citizens of the county and State are reasonably educated by the present program, we can feel assured that whatever comes to us in the way of charity as an organized effort is worthy and needs support.

Contact with Mr. Culley discloses the fact that he is a man of great experience and can take in the psychology of a situation at a glance and can conclude quickly and righteously on these intricate problems that are so often found in matters charitable. *3-3-23*

A clean and honest city is what all of us want. None are more riled and discouraged than those who find that they have been systematically robbed by some smooth appeal for charity when investigation proves that no such interest or cause exists as has been presented. For the sake of the worthy ones among us, it is altogether necessary and highly important that we make ourselves a committee of one to condemn this form of high-handed robbery, shrouded in the tenderness of a charity which might appeal to any citizen of heart, soul and mind culture.

This publication is with the Welfare Department, believing it is the only organization through which we can get systematic and substantial relief of the things so many of us complain of.

Social Conditions, Improvement of CONSOLIDATION OF DAILY REPORTS

Community Chest
Atlanta Independent-
COLORED DIVISION 44-22-23

Generals	Subscriptions	Amount
Big Gifts—Mr. B. J. Davis.....	340	\$16,256.85
Industrial—Mr. J. H. B. Evans.....	323	1,952.00
Zones A & B—Mr. R. L. Craddock.....	74	255.75
Zone C—Mr. C. W. Green.....	460	1,836.70
Zone D—Dr. John Hope.....	1,051	2,148.49
Zone E—Mrs. Lawrence Alston.....	66	162.57
Zone G—Miss Belle Paschal.....	157	872.94
Zone H—Mrs. E. Buffington.....	13	84.45
Zone I—Mr. H. E. Perry.....	250	1,124.07
Zone J—Mr. S. M. Johnson.....	445	1,613.48
Zone K—Rev. W. J. Faulkner.....	116	606.76
Zones L & M—Mr. S. W. Walker.....	662	3,753.67
Zone N—Dr. W. J. King.....	113	486.75
Zone O—Mrs. Beulah H. Ware.....	13	60.57
Zone P—Dr. R. S. Douthard.....	89	331.25
Zone Q—Rev. D. H. Stanton.....	89	538.45
From Colored People in industries.....		4,500.00

ATLANTA NEGROES RAISE OVER THEIR QUOTA FOR THE COMMUNITY CHEST

One Single Subscription of \$3.50
Made By Heman E. Perry
St. Louis Mo.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26 (Special).—A notable feature of the Community Chest Campaign for \$600,000 which was successfully conducted here last week was the active and generous co-operation of the colored people, who made 4261 subscriptions to the fund aggregating \$33,084. This sum about equals the total amount apportioned in the Chest Budget to the six participating Negro organizations, indicating that in Atlanta, at least, the colored population is reaching the point where it can care for its own philanthropies and need no longer entail a burden on the community in this regard. 11-30-26

More surprising than the total was the fact the second largest individual subscription of the whole campaign was one of \$3500, made by Heman Perry, colored, in the name of The Service Company, an organization which affiliates eleven Negro business enterprises, with a total capitalization of \$5,500,000. Officers and employees of this company subscribed a total of \$8050. E. R. Black, the campaign chairman, paid an appreciative tribute to the spirit shown by the colored people in this great community enterprise.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST GOES
OVER.

The success of the Community Chest is the highest evidence of re-baptism or revival of the old characteristic Atlanta Spirit. Atlanta holds a peculiar place in the economic and spiritual life of America; and that was never better demonstrated than in the success of the Community Chest drive which provides \$600,000 to take care of Atlanta's thirty-five registered charitable institutions.

Under the leadership of Honorable Eugene Black, President of the Atlanta Trust Company, Atlanta announced Monday night the accomplishment of a feat that thousands of Atlantans and people outside of the city said could not be done. But, Mr. Black never doubted for a moment but that Atlanta could raise a million dollars if Atlanta needed it. But as Atlanta did not need but \$600,000, it was not necessary to ask the people for any more money than was necessary to take care of her charities.

For the first time in the history of the city, when Mr. Black was asked by a committee of business men to accept the leadership of the Chest, Atlanta agreed to make the Community Chest a real Community Chest—one that covered the interest of all the people—a program broad enough and liberal enough in character and purpose.

—1923. I. Georgia.

take care of every waif, every unpledged to the Community Chest fortunate, without regard to race headquarters in the Candler building or color. Mr. Black announced that the gentlemen, headed by Mr. Monday night was the glorious Hoxsey, President of the Southern ending of a glorious week—when Bell Telephone Company, that men and women, without regard to movement must be one for every personnel, had worked with their body—that the Negroes must be hearts and souls to make Atlanta cared for. In fact, that there must be proud of herself by caring for be no color line—just a Community those in the spirit of Christ, who Chest for Atlanta. And with that cannot care for themselves. We understanding, he did not doubt know the hearts of the inmates of for a moment that the Atlanta these institutions go out to God in spirit would put the proposition prayer, and thank those who so over with flying colors. And twillingly and sacrificingly provided that end, a Negro committee was for their care and keeping for appointed with Heman E. Perry another twelve months.

President of the Standard Life Insurance Company, as the directing genius, and it was allotted to him forces to raise \$34,000. The Negroes went over the top with \$2,000 to spare; and the white division under the peerless leadership of General Chairman Black, went over with \$15,000 to spare.

The success of the Chest is a demonstration of what Atlanta can do when all of her people get together. Mr. Black made a wonderful leader, for he is a wonderful leader of men. He surprised nobody when he led us to victory—we all expected it, for our faith was in the man, and Eugene Black knows no failure among the fellows.

The Negro is thoroughly in har-
 mony with the Atlanta spirit. He
 stands shoulder to shoulder, vying
 with his white brother in every-
 thing that will make Atlanta great.
 He is not out hustling for himself
 to the exclusion of everybody else.
 He ut his kith and kin; but he has
 learned as Mr. Black stressed last
 Monday night, that the best way
 to take care of himself, is to take
 care of Atlanta—and being a part
 of the second parcel of Atlanta, when At-
 lanta is taken acre of, his inter-
 ests are cared for too.

The organization and success of the Chest is only the beginning of what Atlanta expects to do, and will do in all future time to carry on for her unfortunates.

General Chairman Black announced last Monday night, that all of those who had not given, who were able to do so, when their conscience pricked them, as it would do, when they saw what Atlanta had done, for them to send in their

Georgia.

ties of the city of Atlanta. This plan which is being successfully operated in possibly two hundred of the most outstanding cities of the country, has for its purpose the elimination of a multitude of pleas for assistance for numerous charitable organizations, all of which perhaps are worthy, and the instituting of a concentrated drive, annually or semi-annually, for funds to cover the combined budget of the charities of the city and an equitable distribution of these funds by a committee, based upon the budgets and the worthiness of the various causes. The success with which the Community Chest Plan has met in every city where it has

been instituted, is proof conclusive of the wisdom of the plan. The people of this city and every other city where the plan is in operation will not be constantly bothered with solicitors from various charitable organizations, some of which they know nothing about and possibly know less about their worthiness. Most of these citizens are very desirous of assisting any and every worthy cause but they tire of the everlasting plea because of interruption of other duties and because of their lack of knowledge of the worthiness of the cause. The result of which is an embarrassment on the part of the philanthropist and a possible suffering on the part of the cause. Consequently, the Chest idea will not only eliminate the trouble of constant solicitations but it has been proven that the idea nets twice as much charity a lot more than a series of unorganized efforts.

With possibly a few minor exceptions, the Community Chest Plan met with harmonious response from all Atlanta. The citizens felt the need of this advanced idea of civic improvement and as has been their upward movements, it received a fair share of co-operation. Basing our opinion on the purpose as enunciated by the promoter and considering primarily the meaning of the word Community, we had no hesitancy in endorsing the plan which endorsement we set forth in the columns of the Independent. We believe that the objectives of the plan were sane and sound and acted under the presumption that the word "Community," itself, pre-

supposed and included all charitable institutions in the city. The Chamber of Commerce for the plan. We hope we are mistaken

We regarded the movement as to the feasibility of the plan. We cannot but believe that we have the

one of the many which have advanced Atlanta to the point where their favorable response, the plan

it is recognized as one of the great cities in the country and most certainly the greatest in the south.

In our endorsement we plainly stated our presumption that the idea was meant to cover Negro

charitable organizations along with white charitable organizations. We did not for a moment have any

thought that the eleemosynary institutions operated for and by Negroes would be neglected. We communicated with several of the

motors of the idea and were assured that the Chest plan included

Negro organizations along with the white organizations. But if we

are to believe the reports of the press, which are evidently given

out by the promoters of the Chest plan, we are forced to draw one of

two conclusions; that Negro charitable organizations will have

part in the Chest plan, or, that the white people will completely

everything without any advice or information from Negroes and submit whatever

might have in the feeling of the expression of the streets, "take it or

leave it." While it is true that a few Negroes have been consulted

individually, most largely because of their own initiative, as our

formation goes, no Negro has been invited into the council of

the movement or to any meeting at which plans for the development

ment of the Chest plan were to be discussed. The plans have been

white charitable organizations have been invited to participate. Their

representatives have met with the promoters of the idea and exchanged

views for the helpfulness of the movement. It has been put up to

them to enter on the terms upon which the movement is to take root

and it has been their privilege to counsel with the promoters, and

each other, for the making of these terms. Most of them have

ed. The plans have gone forth. The officers have been elected.

The drive for funds has practically been accepted and to reach the

max, the white citizens, by invitation, have been invited to meet

and handling of the Community Chest

All evidence points towards an ill manner of the

of the Community Chest

Service \$1670.00. About this time the

pay of the workers was up to the Colored Community Service. This and other obligations were promptly met,

but since that time the officers have found it hard to get funds with which to meet the most economical

expenses. The parent organization, the Community Service conducted for the

The officers charged with carrying on the work had many obstacles to

come, one of which and perhaps the most serious and threatening was

nearly all the preachers of one of our denominations offered

position, one of them going so far as to denounce the Community Service

from the pulpit, while some others declared their opposition openly and

gave it out as their opinion that the Community Service succeeded in

upon to cooperate with them in every movement for Augusta and all its

people.

UNDER DIRECTION OF WHITE SERVICE.

The parent organization, the Community Service conducted for the

whites under the directorship of Mr. Cartier, under the rules of Community

Service, has oversight of the management of Colored Community Service

and is required to see to it that the business end of it is carried on in

the proper way and all moneys collected accounted for.

Because of the newness of the Service here Director Cartier has not

found it possible to give a great deal of his attention to us. But in the

great stress incident to the organization of these two units, Mr. Cartier

has at all times been accessible to our workers who have kept constantly in touch with him, and this

frequent contact, together with the very helpful advice at all times given

by Mr. Cartier has been very helpful in the carrying on of the work of

Colored Community Service. The worker in charge of Colored Community

Service reports to Mr. Cartier monthly. I would emphasize this

fact for the reason that a number of citizens, both white and colored, have

asked me particularly if there were not some agency to supervise our work. They are entitled to the

information and I am glad to give it to them. We hope to continue to

have their help and of course they are entitled to it. The work has

been practically at a stand still during most of the summer, but it is

planned to put on a campaign for new members and the collection of funds

with which to support the work.

The value of the equipment owned and in operation by Colored Community Service reaches perhaps a thousand dollars and there is pressing

need for more. Here is a great opportunity for some of our moneyed

white friends to do the negroes and the city a great service in supplying

Colored Community Service Has Meant Much to Augusta Negroes In Its Brief History

Ups and Downs of This Public Movement Revealed

by Herald Correspondent.

Campaign to Put Organization on Feet Probably Be

Worked Out Soon

By A. W. Wimberly.

About two years ago the Colored Community Service was set up in

Augusta following the establishment of the Community Service for the

white citizens. To be exact, it was inaugurated, J. M. Pollard, a trained

worker, was sent here to lead in the organization. After some preliminary

hard work a local committee was named to push the work and soon

after nearly all of colored Augusta was interested and taking an active

part in the work. Closely following J. M. Pollard came a woman trained worker

named Howell, who proved to be a great organizer, and soon the

organization had set the colored city on fire, as it were, and then it began to dawn upon

the negroes the value such an institution would be to them and to the

whole community as well. Dr. George E. Storey was elected

the first president, and still fills that position, and by reason of his high

standing in the community both among the negroes and the white

people as well, at once became a power in the development of the

Service. H. H. Long, who was at the time dean of Paine College, was

made vice president, and A. M. Sherrill, the organizer, and secretary of the

Georgia Mutual Insurance Company, was made treasurer. When the work

hadn't Stoney, before he had had time been securely placed upon its feet

the national organization withdrew Pollard for service in other fields, but

allowed Organizer Howell to remain several months longer. In the mean-

time Secretary Stalnaker had developed some aptitude for the work, and

attempt would then be made to establish a community church. This

fallacy was stressed by the ignorant ones among them, and they were in

the majority, and by this means much mischief was done to the work and

to the city as well. And right here it was put squarely

up to Dr. Storey, the president, and his aids, and it became a question of

"to be or not to be," and the fight for the colored boys and girls of this

city was on. The president pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and

threw the whole power of his prestige and influence into the fight and said

to his officers: "Stand by me and we will whip the fight; our boys and

girls and the community need this service and a failure would be a

disgrace on us and a disappointment to our good white friends who have

stood by us in every worthy effort which we have ever made to

advance our people." The strenuous work of this sort of

campaign soon enveloped the greater portion of the negro population. The

ramparts of the enemy soon began to totter, finally crumbling and a mighty

shout went up. The many sued for peace and president Storey issued

this order: "Go bring them in and let the first president, and still fills that

position, and by reason of his high campaign had been so heated and

standing in the community both population spread that nearly the entire

among the negroes and the white population had caught the spirit and

people as well, at once became a question whether some of the leaders

in the development of the Service. H. H. Long, who was at the time

dean of Paine College, was made vice president, and A. M. Sherrill, the

organizer, and secretary of the Georgia Mutual Insurance Company, was

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hadn't Stoney, before he had had time been securely placed upon its feet

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allowed Organizer Howell to remain several months longer. In the mean-

time Secretary Stalnaker had developed some aptitude for the work, and

the colored Community Service in discussion, referring to the

withdrawal of worker Howell as leaders of the opposition, declared:

"They may get well, but they will never look the same."

The fight to plant the Service in this city was an educational

campaign, the result of which is proving far reaching. It opened the eyes and

minds of the negroes and convinced our white friends that the intelligent

negroes of this city can be depended

upon to cooperate with them in every movement for Augusta and all its

people.

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whites under the directorship of Mr. Cartier, under the rules of Community

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in touch with him, and this frequent contact, together with the very

helpful advice at all times given by Mr. Cartier has been very

Oakland City Negroes

Wage War on Disorder;

Force Family to Move

Oakland City, that widely-known and justly-famous Atlanta suburb, is gaining distinction other than that of holding the title of being the proud home of Chief of Police James L. Beavers.

Of recent days, it appears, crime and disorder has been on the increase among the "undesirable" colored residents of the section, and in order to furbish up the escutcheon of the neighborhood, a group of "desirable" colored citizens, headed by Wilson T. Lamar, decided it was time to organize and wage a clean-up campaign.

This group made a house-to-house canvass last Sunday and secured signatures to a petition asking for removal from their midst of a character well known to the police.

Ola Grant and her husband were hauled before Judge Johnson and the defendants agreed to move if the case would be dropped. This was done. The moral aura of Oakland City is going to be brightened by the departure of the Grants and by just that much it is a better place to live.

The public-spirited negroes under the leadership of Lamar add that they are going to keep on until they clean all the criminal element of their own color out of the community.

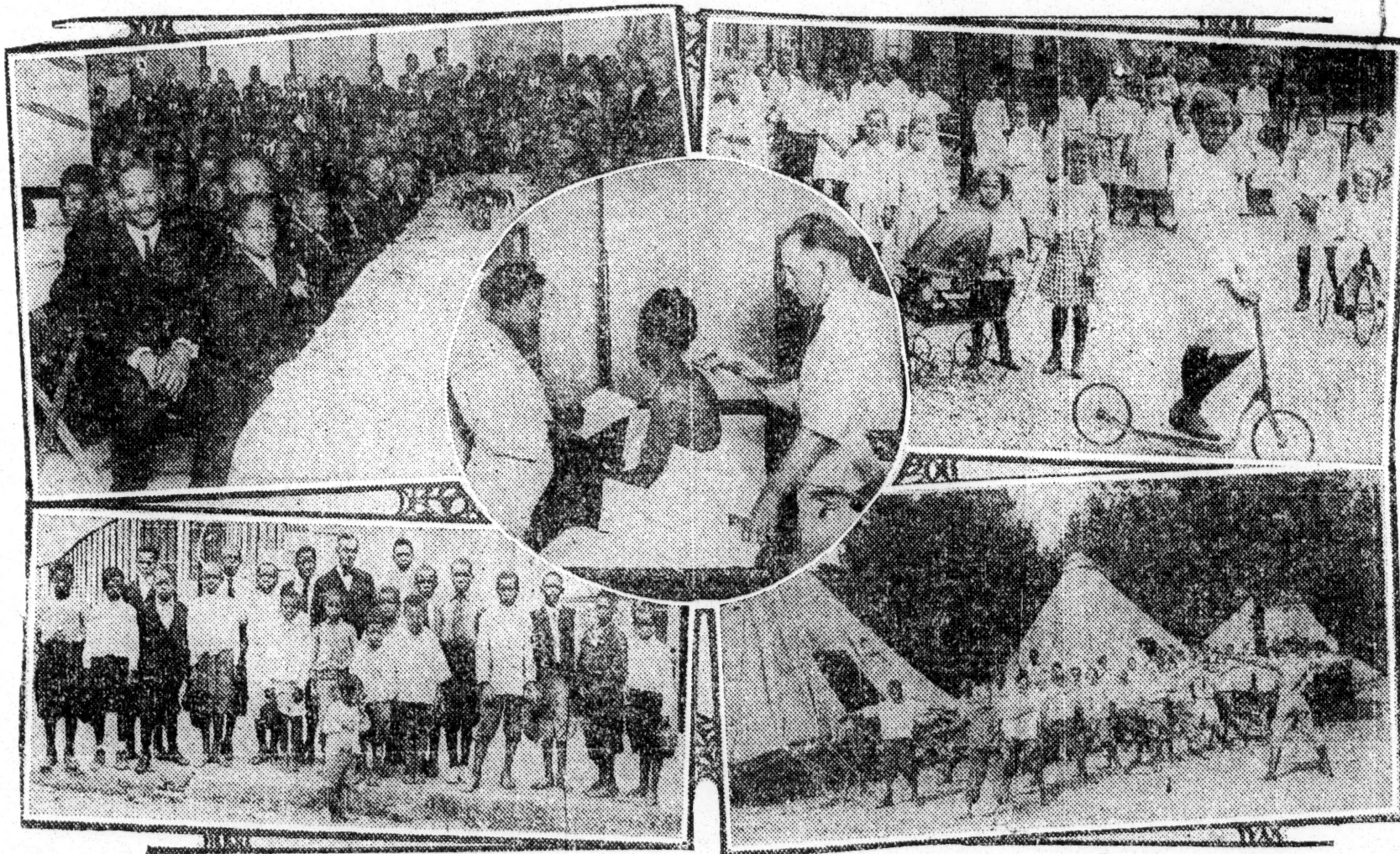
Urban League Bulletin

Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas has returned from Tampa. He was in the city a few hours before leaving for Fitzgerald, where he is to address the tri-county farmers' conference.

Colored Cubans of Tampa gave splendid co-operation and financial support to the recent drive of the Tampa Urban League to raise its 1923 budget. A strong organization of Cubans known as La Union Marti Maceo invited the field secretary of the National Urban League to address them on the policy of the national league and its program for local communities. A young colored Cuban who used English fluently served as interpreter. Many times the speaker was interrupted by applause as he referred to the similarity of the problems of the colored Americans and the colored Cubans. The president of the club replied in Spanish. A few days later they went into active session and made a substantial appropriation for the support of the Tampa Urban League.

Mayor Brown, of Tampa, issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, February 14, as tag day for the Urban League, and called upon citizens of Tampa, white and black alike, to give whole-hearted support. Tags were sold in the down-town section. The mayor expressed himself as being well pleased with the operation of the league in the brief period it has been in existence in that city. Other cities in Florida have requested the field secretary to come and establish branches of the league in their city largely as a result of the splendid work done in the city of Tampa.

Leaders Among Colored People Voice Appeal for Support of Community Chest Campaign



Negroes of Atlanta are vitally interested in the Community Chest drive, as is evidenced by the crowd shown at upper left, which attended a recent banquet and pledged cooperation to the campaign. Upper right, scene at the Carrie Steel orphanage, operated for the benefit of unfortunate colored children. Center, an Atlanta clinical test to insure health for young negro women. Lower left, "little brothers" of the colored "big brother" movement. Lower right, scene at a health camp for young negro boys.

Incident to the Community Chest drive, the following communication signed by prominent colored citizens of Atlanta, and addressed to the community at large, presents an interesting appeal.

The colored element of Atlanta, led by all of its representatives and by the ministers of its many churches, is actively co-operating with the white population for the success of the Community Chest drive.

Following is the statement of its spokesmen:

"To the Public:
"More and more health, education, morality, Christianity, physical and spiritual well being as well as social progress are regarded as common necessities. Likewise disease, ignorance, vice, crime, immorality, discomfort, discontent, degradation and human maladjustment of whatever character at-

Negroes Participating.

"This great truth was never more vividly realized than at the present time, when public-spirited, open-minded, forward-looking citizens of Atlanta of every racial group representing every institution are giving themselves, their time, their money and concern to the organization and prosecution of a Community Chest drive for the purpose of raising the aggregated budget of some 35 welfare institutions in the city of Atlanta.

Every organization participating has come into the chest program with

the same requirements, notwithstanding several of them are manned exclusively by negro boards of control and operate primarily for colored people and four others having large negro departments.

"Atlanta, the Gateway of the South, is the first city in this section of the nation where this participation on the part of all racial elements has been encouraged on such a large scale. In this respect Atlanta is setting a high example for other cities north and south to follow in dealing with the unfortunate and under-privileged members of our common community.

"The seven participating organizations are Leonard Street orphanage, which was founded in 1890. In 1903 Miss Amy A. Chadwick, an Englishwoman from Northfield Bible Training school, became superintendent of the home and has remained in full charge until the present time. The institution has steadily grown under

her supervision and management until the present time, with some 60 orphan girls. The Leonard Street orphanage, like many other institutions, is without any definite source of income, having to depend entirely upon the generosity of the public. Most of the donations are small, ranging from \$1 to \$5. When one realizes that the budget is about \$500 per month in round numbers, he can appreciate the struggle that Miss Chadwick has made for the past 21 years to keep the institution's doors open to the unfortunate children who otherwise would be left to the indifference, if not the impatience, of a cold, unsympathetic world. Many of these children return to their relatives and reunite families when they have grown to womanhood; some enter domestic service; others marry, while many others have become teachers, nurses, dressmakers, stenographers and various other forms of profession. All the children, after passing the kindergarten age, go to Spel-

man. Fourteen of the girls have graduated from Spelman; two from Tuskegee; two from St. Agnes hospital, Raleigh, N. C., eleven from Atlanta university. To date eight are teaching; four are graduate nurses and others are in different institutions throughout the country preparatory to taking their place as Christian women in the various walks of life.

Neighborhood Union.

"The Neighborhood Union, an organization incorporated under the laws of Georgia, has been working for the welfare of the colored people of Atlanta by organizing sections in the various walks of life.

in the various walks of life.

"The Gate City Free Kindergarten and Nursery association was organized in 1911. It has since then been working for the welfare of the colored people of Atlanta by organizing sections in the various walks of life. The building is located at 1000 Peachtree street. It was given by A. F. H. secured most of its support from the various churches and the city. The nursery provides a place for children whose parents do day work. These parents are asked to give 10 cents per child with which to provide children with two meals and lunch. The children are often given medicine and clothing. The average attendance at the nursery is 20 children per day, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. These children would otherwise be left without support or care and in danger of being run down by automobiles. This institution is also without any definite support.

"The Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. provides dormitory accommodations for young women who are non-residents of Atlanta but who are employed in various lines of employment. It has a four-sided program which includes development of the physical, moral, religious and social sides of the lives of these young women. Every phase of activity making for the well-rounded lives of the young women are emphasized at this association.

"Carrie Steel orphanage was founded by Carrie Steel, who was matron at the Union station and whose heart was touched by the number of children coming into the station without parents. She sold her own home in order to secure the first funds for the establishment. Carrie Steel now provides accommodations for both boys and girls from infancy to 16 years of age. There are 54 in the home at the present time. While it secures some support from both city and county, the income is woefully inadequate to meet the needs of the institution.

Urban League.

"The Atlanta Urban League represents an inter-racial movement, having on its board of directors some of the prominent men and women of both races. It seeks to improve the housing, living and working conditions of negro people. It conducts a department known as a 'Big Brother' to the contributors—give once the

and Big Sister movement through which unfortunate boys and girls are associated with many of the substantial men and women who look out for their little sisters and brothers. These men and women exercise guardianship over their little brothers and sisters, and through this contact, underprivileged children are given a larger outlook on life. They have some 75 little brothers and 51 big brothers; 36 little sisters and 25 big sisters. The Urban League conducted a better baby health clinic at Dr. G. R. Dwelle's sanatorium, where more than 75 mothers and babies were brought each week and babies examined and a record card kept, which was furnished by the federal health department.

"The Urban league organized the first banking scouts in the colored public schools of Atlanta, where they deposited \$3,500 in the Atlanta State Savings bank in 1921. An effort to increase the industrial and mechanical efficiency a noon shop meeting, in which health and better workmanship were emphasized, have been held in the following plants: Phoenix Planting Mill Co., Southern Iron and Equipment Co., (3); General Pike and Foundry Co., (3); Willingham-Tife Lumber Co., (1); Western Electric Co., (2); Swift & Co. refinery (1); Coca-Cola, (3); Atlantic Steel Co., (3); Atlanta Plow Co., (1); Troy Laundry, (3); Capital City Laundry, (4); Piedmont Laundry, (4); Excelsior Laundry, (1); box factory (2); Service Laundry, (5). More than 1,000 workers were touched.

"The Urban league secured positions for two public health nurses in the city health department who devote their time to the examination of school children.

"The Anti-Tuberculosis association, Associated Charities, Travelers' Aid and the Georgia committee on race relations all have departments devoted to the interest of the colored people.

"In the name of humanity, in the name of crippled children, in the name of pre-tubercular and tubercular children, in the name of the under-nourished children suffering from malnutrition, and in the name of every form of human mal-adjustment, we say to the 75,000 colored people of Atlanta: Behold the opportunity to help the man farthest down cometh in the form of a pledge card. With pen in hand go ye out to meet him."

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Tuesday marks the annual launch of the Atlanta Community Chest drive. "As goes Atlanta so goes the South." This is more truth than poetry. The doings of Atlanta have more to do with the conduct of other cities of the south as true of the happenings in any other municipality in this section of the nation. This places double responsibility upon Atlanta citizens, white and colored. It is conceded that the Community Chest plan of raising budgets is more economic, more business like, than the custom heretofore followed. The Community Chest simply says to the contributors—give once the

total amount of what you give to all organizations to one central treasury—thus reducing the time spent in campaigning to the minimum and time spent in interviewing and being interviewed by various solicitors throughout the year. The campaign proposes to touch every individual in the city of Atlanta, white and colored, either at his home or place of business.

For the colored group daily reports will be made on the fifth floor of the Odd Fellows building beginning at 5 o'clock. The city has been divided into 16 zones and rivalry between zones as to which will register 100 per cent of its entire negro population is encouraged. The negro organizations participating in the drive are Carrie Steele orphanage, Gate City Free Kindergarten and Nursery association, Leonard Street orphanage, Neighborhood Union, Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., the Urban League and the colored departments of the Associated Charities, Anti-Tuberculosis association, Travelers' Aid, and Georgia Committee on Race Relations.

The Leonard Street orphanage is filling a unique place in the lives of the negro group of this community. A visit to this institution will be a revelation to many who have no knowledge of its financial needs.

The Neighborhood Union has done more than any organization to organize colored women into community organization for the purpose of improving relationship between the families, developing a neighborly spirit, and looking after their health and well being.

Carrie Steel orphanage represents the ambition of one woman who was so much impressed with the need of some place to house and care for wayward, neglected negro boys and girls that she sold her home and provided for these children. While this institution secures some funds from the city and county it depends very largely upon the public for aid.

The Gate City Free Kindergarten association is another child of necessity. For a number of years it has provided the only kindergarten for negro children in Atlanta. A group of colored women associated with Miss Ware recognized the need of some kindergarten training for colored children—there being no such provision made by the public school system. Three years ago A. F. Herndon contributed a building to be used under the auspices of that association for a day nursery. Many colored women who must go out to work and be away from their homes all day carry their children to this home. The parents are required to pay ten cents per child, for which children are fed and cared for.

The Y. W. C. A. has done special work among the young women of classes in the city. It provides Bible training classes, classes in sewing and home making as well as temporary and permanent lodging.

The Urban League has devoted much of its time to problems of delinquency, housing and health, industrial and mechanical efficiency, thrift and industry as well as securing employment in various lines for colored people.

Concerning its first years of activity the Joint-Interracial committee had the following to say:

"The Atlanta Urban League is in the fortunate situation of being able to present a record of achievement rather than promise or prophesy. This record is given to the public with confidence that it will meet and receive the approval of all citizens interested in the physical and moral welfare of mankind. In the endeavors herein reported there has been cordial cooperation of white and colored people. The Urban League being the social service agency of the executive committee of the Christian Council of the churches of colored people, its work has been a part of the working of the Atlanta plan for inter-racial cooperation which has become widely known and has received the approval of right-minded men in all sections of the nation.

"As will be readily seen from this report, the league has passed beyond the state of experiment. That it fills a very definite and urgent need and is admirably adapted to that end, it is believed no one will be found to question. The work is therefore cordially commended to the thought and support of those people of whatever race or creed who believe in justice, fair dealing and Christian service, a company that is ever increasing both in number and in a sense of consecration to this great momentous task.

"Joint Inter-racial Committee: Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Dr. Ashby Jones, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Plato Durham, Dr. R. H. Singleton, Dr. W. A. Bell, Dr. Russell S. Brown."

The Committee of Community Chest representing the colored division is making an appeal during the present week to every colored Atlanta citizen in our city.

The colored division announced a 1,200 subscription by A. F. Herndon, wealthy Atlanta negro. The special division soliciting prospective large contributors reported \$13,524, and the division handling the emigration of large concerns brought in a total of \$9,328 in pledges.

The last official compilation of subscriptions was at the non luncheon for workers Saturday when the four divisions recorded pledges aggregating \$54,528, bringing the grand total at that hour to \$526,855.

DRIVE IN ATLANTA COMES TO CLOSE ON MONDAY NIGHT

Contributions Continue
To Pour In as Solicitors
Redouble Efforts To
ward \$600,000 Goal.

CAMPAIGN CONTINUES
UNTIL MONDAY NIGHT

Grand Total at Noon Saturday Amounted To
More Than Half Million,
Virtually Assuring Victory.

Encouraged by the announcement of campaign leaders that indications pointed to an overwhelming success in the campaign for the \$600,000 Community Chest fund, workers worked feverishly as this edition went to press to complete the total before midnight Saturday. 11-18-23

At headquarters it was stated that the rate signed pledge cards were being brought in by team workers. The goal would be reached Saturday.

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